The New-York Times.

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THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE

The Party Conferences and Their Nominations.

Hon. T. G. Alvord, the Union Nominee for Speaker.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 4.

In the Union Senatorial caucus this evening, James Terwilliger, of Onondaga, was nominated for Clerk by acclamation: also, Azel B. Hull, of Alleghany, Sergeant-at-Arms; Sanders Wilson, of St. Lawrence, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; Lawrence Van Duzen, of Seneca, Doorkeeper; Caspar Walter, of Monroe, Assistant Doorkeeper; Edward Traver, Second Assistant Doorkeeper; A. W. Johnson, Third Assistant Doorkeeper, and Messrs. Cook, Ames and Munger, were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses. The caucus then adjourned.

In the Democratic Assembly caucus, Jacob L. Smith, of New-York, was nominated for Speaker, receiving 23 votes to 15 for Abram B. Weaver, of Oneida. John C. Jacobs, of Kings, was nominated by acclamation for Clerk; Giles Van Horn, of Montgomery, for Sergeant-at-Arms; Richard Bamfield, of Westchester, for Doorkeeper; Owen O'Malley, of Monroe, for Assistant Doorkeeper, and William Lynch, of Montgomery, for Second Assistant Doorkeeper. Messrs. Pinckney of New-York, Weaver of Oneida, and Haring of Rockland, were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses.

Mr. Pinckney moved a resolution that no Democratic member absent himself from any session of the Assembly without pairing, or the assent of the Caucus Committee. But at the suggestion of Messrs Oswald and Smith, he withdrew the motion for further consideration. The caucus then adjourned.

In the Union Assembly caucus, Thomas G. Alvord, of Onondaga, was unanimously nominated for Speaker.

Mr. E. C. Benedict nominated for Clerk, George Van Nost, of New-York, and Mr. Reddington nominated Joseph B. Cushman, of Oneida. An informal ballot resulted: Cushman, 37; Van Nost, 36. On the formal ballot, Cushman received 42 and Van Nost 30 votes; and Cushman's nomination was made unanimous.

Charles C. Young, of Oswego, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms; Henry A. Rogers, for Doorkeeper, and A. Frier and Charles E. Paine, Assistant Doorkeeeers.

The Democratic Senators did not hold any caucus.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Tied—Nominations for Officers.

Harrisburgh, Monday, Jan. 4.

The absence of Senator White, now a prisoner at Richmond, leaves the Senate a tie vote. It will be claimed that in this case the existing officers of the Senate are entitled to retain their positions until successors are elected. If the Democrats concede this (which is not probable) the Senate will organize immediately. If not the contest will be prolonged.

The Democratic caucus of the House has nominated Cyrus Pershing, of Cumbria, as Speaker. A caucus of Senators nominated Hiester Clymer, of Berks, Speaker of the Senate.

The National Union Senators in caucus have nominated John T. Penny, of Alleghany, for Speaker of the Senate.

The National Union members of the House have nominated Henry C. Johnson, of Crawford, for Speaker of the House. He was formerly Attorney-General for New Mexico.

THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Attack Upon the Gunboat Marblehead.

THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM THEIR BATTERY.

CAPTURE OF TWO REBEL GUNS.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Navy Department has received official information in relation to the attack upon the gunboat *Marblehead*, in Stono Inlet on Christmas morning, by which Robert Brown, Lorenzo D. Shaw and Joseph Philips were killed, and Charles Morn, Alexander Henderson, John Hackett and Charles Semmes were wounded.

Commander Balch, of the *Pawnee*, says, that at 6:20 on the morning of the 25th of December, the enemy opened on the *Marblehead*, which was replied to vigorously.

At 6:25 the *Pawnee* opened fire on the enemy's batteries from her 100-pound rifle-gun.

At 7 the *C. P. Williams*, on hearing the firing slipped her cable and came down Folly River under sail, and opened fire handsomely. The rapid fire from the three vessels soon caused the enemy to retreat.

At 7½ the enemy had retreated in disorder, leaving two of his guns in the battery.

The *Pawnee* then proceeded off Legaresville.

Soon after this Gen. Gordon, commanding the troops on the south end of Folly Island, came up and said if the *Pawnee* would cover the advance, he would send an infantry force to bring off the guns which the enemy had left. The force was accordingly sent.

Everything denoted that the enemy had made a precipitate retreat.

The *Marblehead* was struck twenty times, and much injured. Her officers and men stood to their guns until the enemy had retreated. Her foremast is cut, and she has twelve shots in her hull, and one between wind and water. Eighteen shots struck her in the upper works and aloft. One thirty-pounder shell lodged in the steerage, but did not explode, which shows that the enemy had something more than field-pieces.

The enemy's guns were brought away, by an expedition from the three vessels.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Severe Fight near Fort Gibson—A Loyal Indian Brigade Defeat 1,000 Rebels.

Leavenworth, Monday, Jan. 4.

Advices from the South say a fight occurred on the 18th, near Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Country, between 1,000 rebels, under Quantrell, and Col. Phillips, of the Indian brigade. The fight lasted several hours, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, who scattered in all directions, leaving 50 killed and wounded on the field. Our loss was small.

The Texas Blockade.

CAPTURE OF A MEXICAN SCHOONER.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the Mexican schooner *Rolon del Nilo*, off Padre Island, Texas, in December last, by the United States steamer *New London*. She had neither log-book nor papers. Her cargo consisted of coffee, sugar, codfish, wine, and percussion caps.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Rebel Operations in the Shenandoah Valley—Their Forces Exaggerated.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 4.

The rumors of the enemy's designs and operations in the Shenandoah Valley are exaggerated. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, perhaps 1,000 strong, supported by Early's three meagre brigades on foot, with Imboden, and other local leaders with detachments, numbering all told 6,000 or 7,000 men, are near Woodstock and Mount Jackson, and make an occasional dash as far north as Winchester. The latest indications point to the Moorefield Valley, if not west of the mountains, as their scene of operations. Certainly, they have not appeared as yet in sight of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the trains of which are running regularly and successfully, with large quantities of freight and many passengers. The best evidence of official confidence in the security of the route is the sending of important detachments over it.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Military Commission at Norfolk—Astonishing Facts concerning the Charter of Government Transports—Who Gets Rich—Dishonorable Dismissals.

Norfolk, Va., Monday, Jan. 4.

The Military Commission of which Gen. Wistar is President, has been in session here during the past week. The case of J. M. Hunt, late Superintendent of Vessels at Fortress Monroe, is under trial, and the developments are exceedingly interesting. Among the points elicited are the payment of three thousand dollars in fees to Senator Hale by Hunt to obtain his release from the Old Capitol Prison. To-day Capt. Cone, of the steamer *John A. Warner*, testified that the boat was worth about $65,000 when she first went into the Government service; that, at the rates of her charter, she had earned $173,500 up to date; that the Government had supplied her coal; that her average running expenses were from $1,000 to $1,200 per month, which were defrayed by goods sold on board, and by profits on meals and berths; and that she belonged to the Delaware River Steamboat Company, of which John Price Wetherell, of Philadelphia, was President, and Andrew M. Anderson, William S. Allen, Willett Paxson and Samuel Harlan, Jr., are Directors.

Capt. Cone swore that her first charter was made with John Tucker, late First Assistant Secretary of War; and second, with Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs.

The prosecution has overhauled other fat jobs on the steamboat line. As the evidence now stands thus far, it appears as if there had been a ring of contractors interlocking with the one at Baltimore, with which Belger was connected. The steamer *West End*, an old boat, was offered in New-York at $55,000, but was chartered to the Government from March, 1862, to October, 1863, at $36,500 per annum.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The steamer *Western Metropolis*, from Newport, R. I., bound to New-Orleans, has put into Hampton Roads for repairs.

Maj.-Gen. Butler has issued an order dishonorably discharging from the service Lieut.-Col. G. G. Martin and Second Lieut. Henry M. Day, both of the First United States colored troops, for intoxication and conduct unbecoming officers of the United States, subject to the approval of the President.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New-Year's Day in the Army—Transmission of Money Home.

Army of the Potomac, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864.

New-Year's Day passed off very quietly in this army. The old year went out in a dismal rain-storm, and most of New-Year's Day was made gloomy enough from the same cause. Toward night, however, the wind veered round, the rain-storm ceased and the mercury fell so rapidly that the freezing process was almost everywhere visible. Notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the weather, and the mud blockade that everywhere prevailed, there were many social spirits who welcomed the New-Year in the usual manner. Making calls was, of course, rather a one-sided business; but as the officers in camp had none of the fair sex to visit, they observed the day by calling upon one another and passing the compliments of the season. A few seized upon the occasion to make presents to some general favorite; but this was indulged in only to a limited extent. More received kind remembrances from loved ones at home.

Of news there is really none worth mentioning, excepting that which, very properly, by a recent order, has been made contraband.

The hearts of many of the friends of soldiers have recently been made glad by the transmission home of a large amount of money. The First Delaware volunteers alone sent home, a few days ago, about $45,000, all in greenbacks.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Sherman's March to the Relief of Knoxville.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

Stevensburgh, Ala., Friday, Dec. 25, 1863.

A brief account of the movements of the forces under Gen. Sherman for the relief of Knoxville, will serve to show your readers what share of honor is due to the men who, after aiding in the reduction of Vicksburgh, and the evacuation of Jackson, in July last, moved from the Big Black to Memphis, and from thence, by long continued marching, to aid in driving Bragg from his strong position in front of Chattanooga.

After following and harassing the enemy's rear as far as Grayville, Gen. Sherman, with Ewing's and M. L. Smith's divisions of the Fifteenth corps, and Davis' of the Fourteenth, took the road to Knoxville, and pressed forward for the relief of Burnside. After the first four days the force was subsisted entirely by foraging, and much suffering must result among the people, many of whom are loyal, and gave evidence of their attachment to the old flag and its defenders by flocking to the roadside as our troops passed, submitting cheerfully to the loss of their supplies of provisions, asking only that enough be left to keep them from suffering. Many instances of noble devotion to our cause indicated the peculiar type of East Tennessee loyalty, and convinced our brave men that they had at last found a people whose love of liberty still burned undimmed, despite dangers and sacrifices. But East Tennessee is not wholly loyal, as some were found who boldly declared their sympathy with the South and hatred of the North. As usual, the female adherents of the rebel cause were very bitter, one case being related of a woman who ordered her carriage and rode several miles to the battle-field of Chickamauga for the sole purpose of driving over the bodies of our slain.

The route of march lay through Cleveland and Athens to Marysville, 14 miles from Knoxville. At this point orders were issued indicating an engagement with Longstreet's forces, and everything was ready for an advance, when news of the enemy's retreat and the safety of Knoxville was received, which rendered our further advance unnecessary. The return march was attended with great suffering on the part of our brave men, who had worn out their shoes by a march of 600 miles, and their clothing was also torn and filthy, no time having been afforded for washing, many of the men having had no change of clothing for a month, all their knapsacks having been left at Bridgeport. Could the friends at home, sitting beside their comfortable fires on a cold December night, have looked upon their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers on their return to the battle-field, near which they camped, after an absence of three weeks, making their suppers off a sixth of a pint of meal, and their bed of a foraged comfort, many of them without shoes, their feet wrapped in cloths or entirely bare, their interest in those heroes would be such as they have never felt before. Our soldiers tracked the railroad ties with blood on their return from the relief of Burnside, and earned the thanks of all who love our country, in the part they took in that most glorious consummation, the disenthrallment of East Tennessee.

It was found to be impossible to supply the troops with requisite comfort at Chattanooga, and they were marched to Bridgeport, where full rations and a good supply of clothing were provided, and yesterday we returned to this place, being once more comfortably quartered in tents after thirty-eight days of marching and fighting. Is it vanity to say that such service is unsurpassed in the annals of the war? M. D. G.

A BRUTAL GUERRILLA MURDER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Headquarters Ninth Independent Battery,
O. V. A., Tullahoma, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1863.

Our Christmas here has been a day of mourning. On the 23d, the forces here sent a foraging party into the country, under command of Lieut. Porter, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana volunteer infantry. There was a guard of the Fourth Tennessee cavalry, and a detail from the battery, to guard and load forage. They went to Lincoln County, got loaded up, and were on the way to camp for the night. The train was divided—one half under Sergeant James, of the battery, was in camp about one mile ahead; Lieut. Porter, with the rear part, of the train, was making for the same place. There was one wagon considerably ahead of the others, accompanied by the following party: George Jacobs, driver; John Wesley Drought and Newell Orcutt, foragers; and James W. Foley, Battery wagonmaster—when they were pounced on by four guerrillas, and told to surrender or they would blow their brains out. They being unarmed, could make no successful resistance. Lieut. Porter then came riding up, when he was seized also. They were then taken through the woods some eight miles, and halted to camp, as the guerrillas said, for the night. They then tied their hands behind their backs, asked if they were ready, and fired, when all fell except the Lieutenant, who being uninjured, ran. The bodies were then dragged to the end of the bluff and thrown into Elk River. Drought was killed instantly. His body floated down and lodged on a tree top. Jacobs was only wounded in the arm and was drowned. Orcutt was shot through the bowels, and managed to get out of the river, but died next day. Foley got his hands loose and got ashore, but being severely wounded in the groin, lay near the river all night, where he was found next day by a citizen and properly cared for until we sent after him. He is now in the hospital here doing well. Lieut. Porter has got back, his feet badly frozen and his ankle sprained, he having had to swim Elk River twice.

Gen. Grant's Congratulatory Order to his Army.

The following is Gen. Grant's congratulatory order to his army:

Headquarters Military Division
of the Mississippi, in the Field,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863.

General Orders, No. 9.—The General commanding takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks and congratulations to the brave armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and their comrades from the Potomac, for the recent splendid and decisive successes achieved over the enemy. In a short time you have recovered from him the control of the Tennessee River from Bridgeport to Knoxville. You dislodged him from his great stronghold upon Lookout Mountain, drove him from Chattanooga Valley, wrested from his determined grasp the possession of Missionary Ridge, repelled with heavy loss to him his repeated assaults upon Knoxville, forcing him to raise the siege there, driving him at all points, utterly routed and discomfited, beyond the limits of the State. By your noble heroism and determined courage, you have most effectually defeated the plans of the enemy for regaining possession of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. You have secured positions from which no rebellious power can drive or dislodge you. For all this the General commanding thanks you collectively and individually. The loyal people of the United States thank and bless you. Their hopes and prayers for your success against this unholy rebellion are with you daily. Their faith in you will not be in vain. Their hopes will not be blasted. Their prayers to Almighty God will be answered. You will yet go to other fields of strife; and with the invincible bravery and unflinching loyalty to justice and right, which have characterized you in the past, you will prove that no enemy can withstand you, and that no defences, however formidable, can check your onward march. By order of

Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

T. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Fifteenth Army Corps.

AN ORDER BY MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN.

Headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, in the
Field, Bridgeport, Ala., Dec. 12, 1863.

General Orders, No. 2.—The following order is published for the information of this command:

Headquarters Department and Army of the
Tennessee, Maryville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1863.

General Orders, No. 5.—Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan having reported for duty as commander of the Fifteenth army corps, will assume command thereof and enter upon his duties; Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., now commanding the corps, will, with his Assistant Adjutant-General and personal Staff, proceed to Chattanooga, and turn over to Gen. Logan the records of the corps, when they will be relieved from duty with the corps and report for orders to Maj.-Gen. Grant, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

The General-Commanding avails himself of this opportunity to thank Gen. Blair for the zeal, intelligence, courage and skill with which he has handled the corps during the eventful period he has commanded it.

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

R. M. Sawyer, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

The General-Commanding congratulates the officers and men of the corps on the great efficiency and the brilliant and well-merited reputation which they have acquired under Gen. Sherman and Gen. Blair, and is confident that with the same zeal and cordial coöperation extended to these able leaders, the Fifteenth corps will win new laurels, and make a lasting name in the history of the country.

All orders heretofore published for the government of the command will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

By command of Major-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

J. H. Hammond, Assistant Adjutant-General.

From Boston.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 4.

The new City Governments of Boston, Roxbury, Cambridge, Newburyport and other cities were inaugurated to-day.

The Seventh Maine regiment arrived at an early hour this morning and left for Portland at 7½ o'clock. The preliminary examination of Joseph F. Bailey, arrested on complaint of "Count Joannes," for the Malden murder and robbery, will take place tomorrow.

Prominent citizens deprecate the arrest as without reasonable grounds of suspicion.

Death of an Old Merchant.

Mr. Jacob B. Herrick, founder and senior member of the firm of Messrs. Jacob B. Herrick & Son, died at his residence, Hunter's Point, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 2, after a very brief illness, in the 64th year of his age. Mr. Herrick had been in business in this City for nearly half a century. He was one of the oldest and most eminent of the produce merchants of New-York. As receivers of Western produce, particularly of breadstuffs, his house ranked with the first in that branch of trade, keeping pace with the growth of the great interest with which the firm was most intimately connected. Mr. Herrick was widely known as an intelligent, industrious, affable and upright merchant. His memory is without a stain. The flag on the Produce Exchange was at half-mast, yesterday, as a token of respect. The Directory of the Produce Exchange Association, it is understood, at a special meeting convened for the purpose, adopted a series of resolutions of appreciation and sympathy.

His funeral will take place from St. Mark's Church, corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue, at 9½ o'clock this morning.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Sprague arrived in this City, yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to Washington by the night train. He remained at the Astor House during his brief stay.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Hon. D. F. Seymour, Hartford; Capt. G. W. Brady, Newbern, N. C.; Capt. Seymour, New-Orleans; Charles Hudson, Lexington, and George W. Childs, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge A. M. Sherman, New-York; B. R. Morgan, New-York; C. B. Armstrong, Rhode Island; A. A. Fisher, Connecticut, and Wm. Reynolds, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Rockwell, New-Jersey; Mrs. Hon. G. W. Wright, Washington; Capt. C. Lewis, New-Orleans, and J. Daggett Hunt, New-York, are at the Astor House.

Mrs. Gen. Tyler and son, New-Jersey, are at the Everett House, where Gen. Tyler is expected to arrive to-day from Boston.

Lieut.-Col. Kensel and Dr. McCormick, U. S. A., J. Bratly, Cuba, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Warren will leave the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-day for Baltimore.

THE WEATHER.

The Cold Weather at the West.

Cincinnati, Monday, Jan. 4.

Two soldiers were frozen to death at Camp Chase, on Saturday.

The soldiers in the camps at Indianapolis have suffered considerably. A number of them have had their ears and feet frozen.

On Thursday night, four rebel prisoners were frozen to death while asleep in the cars at Jeffersonville.

The trains on all the railroads leading into Cincinnati have been much delayed by the cold weather and the snow.

The suffering among railroad men and passengers has been very great.

Milwaukee, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The weather for the past forty-eight hours, all over the Northwest, has been the coldest known for many years, the thermometer ranging from 30 to 45 degrees below-zero. Numbers of persons have been frozen to death.

A Snow-Storm in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 4.

Snow has been falling here since 10 o'clock this morning.

Snow in Washington.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 4.

It commenced snowing here at 9½ o'clock this morning.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

COURTESIES TO THE RETIRING MAYOR.

MESSAGE OF MAYOR GUNTHER.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

REPORT OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

TESTIMONIAL TO EX-MAYOR OPDYKE.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke was taken in charge at the Mayor's Office a short time after 12 o'clock yesterday, by the Committee of Escort, appointed for the ovation, which has been in contemplation. The Committee consisted of R. F. Andrews, R. L. Darragh, Abraham Brown, Epes E. Ellery, Wm. H. McKinney, Frank E. Howe, Richard Busteed, Wm. H. Gilson, H. J. Williamson, and Wm. J. Orton The Committee and their guest moved in procession to the Astor House, escorted by the Seventh regiment band. They were there received by Messrs. P. Jordan, O. W. Laimbeer, David R. Jaques, Alexander Wilder, Charles Spencer, E. Delafield Smith, Isaac O. Hunt, D. T. T. Marshall, Orison Blunt, the Committee of Reception.

THE COLLATION.

These gentlemen formally introduced Mr. Opdyke and the invited guests to the dining room, where the festivities of the occasion were forthwith opened by Surveyor Andrews, who took the chair, Mr. Opdyke to the right. Admiral Farragut, Rev. Mr. Chapin, Recorder Hoffman, Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, G. W. Blunt, Esq., Hon. David Dudley Field, the venerable David Leavitt, and other well known citizens were present. After grace by Rev. E. H. Chapin, and music spiritedly given by the band, the enjoyment of a most elegant collation was promptly commenced. The tables were both admirably and profusely set and decorated, and good appetites did visible justice to the feast.

This duty done, Mr. Chairman Andrews briefly introduced Charles S. Spencer, Esq., the spokesman of the occasion, who delivered to Mr. Opdyke the following address:

Mr. Opdyke: Your friends are here to evidence to you their personal regard; their most cordial approval of your official career. In the full vigor of health and manhood; with a proud record and a bright future, you retire to-day from the high office you have so well filled, with a consciousness of faithful performance of duty and a high reputation, which will reflect its honor upon your descendants when this generation shall have passed away. Two years ago you entered upon the discharge of the duties of the Mayoralty of this City. Through the instrumentalities of your own energy, integrity and intellect, you had risen from the position of a poor, unaided young man, to ample fortune and high social and political position. You were recognized by those who elected you the Mayor of this Empire City as a courteous gentleman, a pure patriot, an able statesman, an honest man. Your supporters believed that you would, to the utmost of *your power*, guard the door of the City Treasury, preserve unharmed and intact the rights of the Municipality and of the citizen, and that to the bitter end, even should it be knife to the throat or dagger to the heart, you would stand by the National Administration in its struggle with the impending atrocious rebellion. Sir, your term of office has expired, and we are here to-day, "troops of your friends," to gratefully and proudly say that that recognition has been vindicated and that belief justified. You have transacted the public business with promptness and accuracy. No one of your predecessors has excelled you in energy, industry and scrupulous devotion to official duty; you may have been assailed for specific acts or views of policy; unfriendly persons may have misconstrued your motives of conduct; but the great body of your political adversaries themselves acknowledge the integrity and faithfulness which have characterized your official life.

Sir, you have not feared to act as the Tribune of the people; you have frequently and fearlessly rebuked unconstitutional, ill-advised, improper legislation by your veto; your messages transmitted to our municipal legislature constitute a volume of great value, and are distinguished for their cogency of argument, their clearness of statement, and their able defence and exposition of the principles and policy which should obtain in the administration of our City Government. Your personal intercourse with those brought into official contact with you has been characterized by kindness and courtesy, your official acts by wisdom, fairness and discretion. The history of your administration I shall not here attempt to give in detail; its best eulogy is, that it can be read with pride and gratification by the oldest and purest Knickerbocker yet living, and who remembers the golden civic age of our City. One of its pages eminently deserves especial illumination. It is that which records your firm, courageous and successful action when, in July last, murder, robbery and incendiarism, organized by Northern allies of Southern treason, and sustained by ignorance, cowardly depravity and savage brutality which would disgrace the hyena, held high carnival in this dishonored City.

Sir, your career as a public man is not closed: your country needs you, and it has yet a claim upon your executive and financial ability, upon all the resources of your cultivated and refined intellect, and we believe that even to higher positions than you have yet attained it will be our proud privilege to see you elevated.

Sir, now that you have laid aside for a time the mantle of official life, we ask you to accept from us the assurance of our most earnest approval of your official acts—of our warmest regard. Let us mark this hour with white. Constraint, formality away. We dedicate the hour to friendship you have deserved. We hope that you will receive more sufficient acknowledgment from your fellow-citizens of your services and merit, but you will not receive one more sincere, more earnest, more cordial than this. In the name of this great body of your friends, I greet you. It is their earnest hope that, honor, health, happiness, may be the future lot of you and yours.

Enthusiastic applause greeted this address, especially at its references to the rebellion, Mr. Opdyke's honest use of the veto, and his efficiency during the July riots. At its conclusion, Mayor Opdyke responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I am quite overwhelmed by your generous words. For your too flattering commendation of my public services, I beg you to accept my heartfelt thanks. And to each of my friends and fellow-citizens who have met here to join in this greeting, I tender my grateful acknowledgments. I should be most callous if I failed to appreciate profoundly such a kind reception from those whose friendly efforts were so instrumental in placing me in the honorable office I have just vacated. Your cordial greeting comes, too, at the most fitting time. It meets me at the threshold on my return to private life, where your generous expressions of confidence cannot fail to give a keener zest to the happiness I feel at being relieved from official care.

Of the manner in which I have performed my official duties, as Chief Magistrate of this great City, it is not my province to speak, but that of others to determine. I cannot hope that the general verdict will be as favorable as that you have just pronounced, because yours is the partial verdict of friends; for myself I only know that I have performed my duties to the best of my abilities. The office is a most difficult one to fill satisfactorily, because its powers are in no degree commensurate with the great results which the public expect from its proper administration. To be effective in producing municipal reform it is absolutely essential that its powers should be increased. I entered upon its duties with a determination to exercise whatever of power and influence it conferred in upholding the interests and honor of the City and nation. These are the leading objects that I kept constantly in view during my entire term of office. I felt, as most feel, that they are indissolubly united. We know that the disruption of the Union would be a fatal blow to the future growth and prosperity of the City; and we also know that whatever dishonor may befal the nation, or whatever injury may be inflicted in the cause of popular government by the failure to crush out the Slaveholders' rebellion, will be felt in its greatest intensity in this, the commercial emporium of the Union. Impressed with these views, I have, on all proper occasions, employed every means at my command, to strengthen the hands of the General Government. Beside recommending such municipal action as seemed to me conducive to this end—which is but just to say has generally met the prompt affirmative response of the Common Council—I have exerted whatever of influence my position gave to stimulate the sentiment of patriotism and to weaken the ties of party, so that the citizens of New-York might stand together as one man in support of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

When we consider that two-thirds of the voters of this City opposed the election of those by whom the Government is now administered; and when we consider also that the controlling influence of this City as the centre of commerce and wealth radiates, by means of the metropolitan press, to every portion of the country, it will be seen that we cannot over-estimate the importance of the subordinating party to patriotism. Such, I am happy to believe, has been the case at all times since the war commenced, unless the disgraceful outbreak of July constitutes an exception. You, Sir, have referred in appropriate terms to that foul blot on the fair fame of the City. With your permission I will say a few words in vindication of those in authority who were charged with a want of efficiency in their efforts to suppress the riot. It is known to you all that it occurred in the absence of our entire organized military force—a condition of things for which no one here is responsible, the order having been given by the Governor of the State, who is Commander-in-Chief. Urgent as was the necessity for these troops at the theatre of war, to aid in repelling the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, I deemed it unsafe, in the then condition of the public mind, to leave this City without a single regiment for its protection, and so declared at the time. They were all sent, however, and the outbreak ensued. The moment I heard of its existence, and that it had overpowered the police force sent to quell it, I summoned to my office Maj.-Gens. Wool and Sandford, and placed in their hands requisitions to call out all the militia forces under their respective commands, to aid in putting it down, requesting them at the same time to exercise all possible promptitude and rigor, as these were known by experience to be the only safe methods of dealing with a mob. These views were in perfect keeping with those entertained by Gens. Wool and Sandford, who promptly proceeded to carry them out. Meanwhile, Gen. Wool and myself, knowing the utter insufficiency of our military strength, proceeded to send telegrams and messages to the Navy-yard, to Washington, to the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey, to Newark, West Point, and to every other place where we had reasonable hope of procuring troops. From that hour until the mob was put down—in other words, from its beginning to its end—I know of no one in authority who failed in the performance of his whole duty. Besides the efficient services of the military and the Police, I found my own efforts ably seconded by the heads of departments under the City Government, and by members of the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors. In fact, it was largely due to the support given by these gentlemen to the vigorous policy I had requested the military authorities to pursue, that that policy was adhered to after the arrival of Gov. Seymour, who superseded me in authority so far as the State militia were concerned, that we were thus saved from divided counsels, which might have ended most disastrously to the City. I doubt if any other riot of such a formidable character has been suppressed by such slender means, and with so little loss of life and property. For myself, I can say that while I was not ignorant of my personal danger, from the fact that my official position and my well-known loyalty to the Government made me the especial object of the rioters' hatred, I never shrank from the assumption of any responsibility, or the performance of any duty that my position demanded. If, as one of our daily journals charged, I was paralyzed with fear, I had the good fortune to remain in blissful ignorance of the fact. With regard to my action on matters purely municipal, I must abide by the record of which, as of all things relating to my official acts, you have spoken with too much kindness and partiality.

Sir, you have made some allusions to the future that it would be improper for me to pass over in silence. While I most cordially thank you, and those for whom you speak, for your kind anticipations in my behalf, I desire to say for myself that I have no such expectations or aspirations. Having succeeded in maintaining the good opinions of my friends through a term of two years in a high and responsible office, my political ambition is quite satisfied. Be assured, however, that I shall not lose any interest in the welfare of the City that has honored me with the Chief Magistracy, nor in our State and National Governments. I believe our political institutions dispensed choicer blessings than have resulted from any other form of Government known among man; and so long as I live they shall have my best efforts for their maintenance.

In conclusion, permit me to renew to you and to all who have honored me by their presence, here to-day my cordial thanks for the warmhearted welcome given me on my retirement from office.

This straightforward address was repeatedly interrupted with cheers, and closed amidst the heartiest applause.

At its conclusion Recorder Hoffman was loudly called for. He responded with point, wit and brevity; complimenting Mr. Opdyke's official uprightness and efficiency, and differing from that part of his speech which seemed to attribute part of the responsibility for the riots to the Democratic party—a correction in which Mr. Opdyke at once acquiesced, so far as the bulk of that party is concerned.

The press of matter upon our columns, renders it impossible to do more than name the succeeding speakers: Hon. D. D. Field, Mr. Street Commissioner Cornell, Wm. Ross Wallace, Hon. Richard Busteed, Chief Engineer John Decker, Eliot C. Cowdin, Admiral Farragut, David Leavitt, Rev. M. H. Smith, Wm. Orton, James M. Thomson, (the active and intelligent marshal of the day), Thos. C. Smith, Theodore Glaubensklee, J. Austin Stevens, Jr., and Dr. R. Jaques, severally spoke, handsomely testifying to the personal and official merits of Mr. Opdyke, and declaring unqualified Union sentiments. Various reminiscences of the early days of the rebellion and of the riots of last July, with occasional anecdotes and sparkles of witty allusion, added much interest to these addresses, which found ready responses in the cheers and laughter of the audience. Admiral Farragut could not be prevailed on to do more than say that he leaves town to-day on his way to his duty. There were no regular toasts. Those given on the spur of the occasion were, to the retiring Mayor, to President Lincoln, to the Fire Department of New-York, and to the press. Mayor Gunther sent a kindly message of regret that the instant pressure of his official duties made it impossible for him to fulfill his intention of being present.

The easy and decided presidency of Mr. Andrews carried the festivities forward with great success, and the ovation was in every particular such as to be most flattering and gratifying to its recipient.

The Mayor's Office Yesterday.

The Mayor's office was crowded before noon yesterday with people anxious to observe the departure of Mayor Opdyke and the arrival of Mayor Gunther. The last-mentioned of these two events occurred at about 11½ o'clock, and so quietly that but little attraction to the fact was occasioned. Mayor Opdyke's departure was of a very different character. His outgoing was headed by the music of a brass band, and he was escorted from the City Hall by a very large deputation of friends and admirers. This manner of vacating his office was not in accordance with the habitually quiet bearing of Mayor Opdyke, but was simply because his friends so willed it, and he could not help it.

Of those who go out of office with Mayor Opdyke, none will be more missed than Wm. H. Armstrong, his private secretary. No more industrious or capable gentleman ever served in that capacity. He still continues as Clerk to the Commissioners of Health, which position he was chosen to on the death of the former Clerk, Mr. Louis Hopkins.

Mayor Gunther has appointed Geo. W. Morton City Marshal. His other appointments will be made known in a day or so.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE

Mayor's Office,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: In entering on the discharge of my duties as Mayor, I am obliged, in accordance with an established rule, to communicate to you, and through you to the public, my views respecting the municipal affairs of the City. In doing so, I must explain the embarrassments which surround me in the performance of these duties, and at the same time exhibit in as few words as possible, an outline of the functions and objects of the various Departments. Held responsible in an eminent degree for the good government and economical administration of the City, I find no adequate means under my control to check the grossest irregularities or secure an adequate protection to health, comfort and property.

I have procured information from the records of the City offices, from which I have gleaned what may afford a brief summary of the operation of the municipal authorities during the past year, the improvements lately completed or in prosecution, and the expenses involved in carrying on the vast intricate machinery of City Government. I deem it also obligatory under the Charter, "to recommend such measures" as may in my judgment best conduce to the great objects of universal benefit in a great city.

It is, however, a matter of deep regret that the system of local government is lacking in that simplicity which is so necessary to economy and efficiency. The subdivision of functions and the severance of the tie of responsibility among the parts have naturally led to extravagance and the multiplication of offices. Bodies independent of control, in their power to draw and expend money from the City Treasury, will seldom hesitate to exercise the same without regard to the maxims of frugality, and will usually provide for their personal and political friends to the utmost extent of public forbearance.

The expenditures of the City exceed in proportion to the population those of any other municipality in the world, and they are, and have been for years, the source of continual and well-grounded complaint. The ratio of increase is certainly greater beyond what might have been reasonably expected from the growth of the City in wealth and population. The following table will show the relative advance for a number of years past:

Population according to census.		Value Real and Personal Estate.	Tax levies.
1840	212,852	$252,233,515	$1,354,835 2
1850	515,394	286,061,816	8,230,685 02
1860	814,254	577,530,956	9,758,507 86
1863, est	1,000,000	594,196,813	11,565,672 1

The permanent City Debt, payable from the Sinking Fund, consisted of the following items on the 31st of December, 1863:

Water Stock of 1858 outstanding	$4,871
Water Stock of 1860 outstanding	20,365
Croton Water Stock, payable 1890	1,000,000
Croton Water Stock, payable 1880	2,147,000
Croton Water Stock, payable 1870	3,000,000
Croton Water Stock of 1849, payable 1875	255,600
Croton Water Stock, payable 1879	228,000
Croton Water Stock of 1854, payable 1875	75,000
Croton Water Stock of 1854, payable 1875	1,878,900
Croton Water Stock, payable 1883	1,800,000
Fire Indemnity, payable 1868	402,768
Building Loan No. 3, payable 1870	75,000
Building Loan No. 4, payable 1873	115,000
Central Park Fund Stock, payable 1887	3,066,071
Central Park Fund Stock, payable 1898	275,000
Central Park Fund Stock, payable 1898	399,300
Central Park Improvement, payable 1887	2,083,200
Central Park Improvement, payable 1876	1,966,000
Central Park additional, payable 1874	1,000,000
Real Estate Bonds, payable 1868	600,000
Total amount	$20,346,372
Amount Dec. 31, 1862	18,818,372
Increase during the year 1863	$1,528,000
From this amount of	$20,346,372
Deduct the stocks held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Dec. 31, 1863	7,956,601
Balance	$12,389,771
The permanent debt payable from taxation Dec. 31, 1863, was	$3,654,000
Dec. 31, 1862	3,721,000
Being a decrease during the year 1863 of	$67,000
The temporary City debt payable from taxation Dec. 31, 1863, was	$3,885,570
Dec. 31, 1862	2,438,670
Being an increase during the year 1863 of	$1,446,900
Making the total actual debt of the City on Dec. 31, 1863	$19,929,441
The amount of bonds payable from Trust Funds Dec. 31, 1863, was	$2,000,000

This is secured to the City, and will be collected from the property benefitted by the improvements on account of which the bonds were issued.

The interest of the permanent City debt is paid from the "Sinking Fund for the payment of interest," to which is devoted the Croton Water rents, rents of wharves and piers, ferry rents, and the fees and fines received by the City Courts, &c. The rapid increase of the principal source of this fund, the Croton Water rents, caused a large surplus, of which $2,579,534 was by an act of the Legislature authorized to be passed "to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt," and by a subsequent act future surplus funds beyond what is required for the payment of interest are passed to the General Fund, thus diminishing the amount to be raised by taxation. The chief ordinary sources of the fund for the redemption of the debts are the interest on the capital in the shape of stocks and bonds and mortgages in the hands of the Commissioners, license fees, market rents, and fees, licenses for vaults, and the proceeds of the sales of real estate belonging to the Corporation. The operation of both these funds is very satisfactory, and the capital is largely in advance of the estimates made at the time of the adoption of the ordinances, by which they were respectively created in 1812 and 1814. No public stocks have a more solid basis than those of the City of New-York, and the security of its credit affords a just ground for congratulation. The value of the real estate held by the City and pledged for the payment of its debt, including the Parks, School-houses, Markets, Station-houses and the Aqueduct and reservoirs may be estimated at over forty millions of dollars.

In consequence of the inadequate revenue derived from a portion of the property, when compared with its actual value, it has been suggested to sell the markets, ferries and wharves, piers and slips, and thus diminish the amount of interest and the sum to be raised by taxation, by paying off a large share of the City debt. To this I cannot accede. For if these valuable privileges were under the control of private individuals or companies, they would, undoubtedly, through such means, levy an indirect tax on the community at large, greatly exceeding what would be saved by diminished taxation, and which would fall most oppressively on the poor. If commerce be encouraged by cheap wharfage, or the cost of living lightened by cheaper rentals, pay by butchers and dealers in necessary articles of general consumption for their accommodation in the public markets, it may be reasonably concluded that the interests of the citizens do not require the proposed change. That the income derived from this portion of the City property is disproportionately small, shows defects in the present mode of management, but does, by no means, demonstrate the expediency of giving into private hands the ownership and control over this valuable, though perhaps, much mismanaged public property.

During the last two years the debt payable from taxation has been increased both as to the City and county, by the issue of stock to raise money for the equipment of troops, for the payment of bounties to volunteers and substitutes, and to provide aid for their families. Such sums as were advanced, or are properly chargeable to the General Government—as for instance, the million expended under the direction of the "Union Defence Committee"—should be reimbursed to the City: and another portion appears equitably due from the State, and I would recommend that suitable memorials should be presented to Congress, as well as to the State Legislature, to secure a return to the City of these advances.

A considerable amount of arrears of personal taxes now stands on the books of the City, and some means should be adopted to collect these debts. It may be found necessary to call for Legislative action, to empower the Counsel to the Corporation or some other City officer, to proceed against these delinquent debtors, by causing them to appear and answer as to their pecuniary means, as in proceedings supplemental to execution, or in some other mode to procure a final disposition of those claims, which, at the end of 1862, amounted to $1,901,556 33.

The practice of raising means for defraying the expenses of the current year by the issue of Revenue Bonds in advance of the collection of the annual taxes, not only involves a loss of interest, but also has a tendency to depreciate the credit of the City and its securities. The assessment of property should be made as early as the 1st of March, and thus obviate the necessity for a resort to this expedient, which has in some years cost the City over two hundred thousand dollars in the shape of interest.

In connection with the matters of finance I deem it proper to call the attention of the Common Council to the fact that for several years past a very small amount has been obtained from licenses under the Excise law. This I believe to be owing, in a great degree, to the law of the State being very defective and impracticable, and if it were properly amended it would add to the revenue of the City more than $100,000 annually, while it would regulate in a more effective manner a trade which the law and constitution recognize as subject to a reasonable tax. I recommend that a suitable law be drawn up and presented to the Legislature which will embrace such amendments to the present act as will meet in a proper manner the demand of the trade, while it will insure to the City a large income and secure conformity to the police regulations demanded by good order.

The Street Department, with its various bureaux, possesses the supervision over branches involving a large portion of the ordinary expenses of the City Government. The Mayor cannot be held responsible in the slightest degree for the extent of these, although it is to him generally that the people look. All that he can do is merely to enumerate the gross sums expended, and reiterate the hope so often expressed for a diminution.

The Bureau of Lamps and Gas having charge of lighting the streets and public places, demands an annual outlay for its support of about half a million of dollars.

The regulating, grading, setting curb and gutters and flagging the sidewalks, belong to another bureau in this department. These are mostly local improvements, and the charge falls on the property benefitted, while the assessments therefor are collected through another bureau, under the control of the Collector of Assessments.

It will be seen that with reference to the streets, the boundary between the jurisdictions of the two municipal departments having charge of the same, is the time between the pavements and the gutter-stones. The Croton Aqueduct Department, being intrusted with the supervision of the arteries for distributing the supply of water as well as the sewerage of the City, the charter of 1857 vested in it the charge of the pavements which covers them. It is obvious that if the municipal organization were in process of formation, economy would dictate a consolidation. In case of obstructions, frequently blame is laid upon one department when another is answerable for the fault, and the jurisdiction under the ordinances may belong to the Street Commissioner or the Croton Aqueduct Board.

The *wharves, piers and slips* are under the control of a bureau of the Street Department, except so far as the supervision of the same is intrusted to the Pilot Commissioners. The condition and character of these structures are not in keeping, to say the least, with the commercial rank and destiny of the City. The present plan compels the continual outlay of large sums for dredging out the slips, that are rapidly filled by the material washed in from the streets and sewers, while the decaying nature of the timber frames causes a necessity for constant repairs. Most of the great commercial cities possess stone piers or extensive basins constructed in the most solid manner that engineering skill can devise, while New-York, second to none in importance, retains the old timber frames filled in with rubbish and loose stones, a constant source of expense, deteriorating the harbor and affording lurking places for countless rats that infest the shipping and injure the cargoes. I would recommend the adoption of a policy gradually to replace the present by stone piers. Solid stone walls laid in hydraulic cement might be built encasing the timber frames, increasing somewhat the breadth of the piers, and allowing a platform to be built outside and above the level of the roadway for carts. Thus in the course of a few years a complete renovation might be effected, greatly to the advantage of the City in appearance, and in the more positive benefits of sanitary improvement, the accommodation of commerce and the saving of repairs. The honor of the City demands that this reconstruction of the piers should not be deferred, and I am convinced that the expense will be as cheerfully borne as that for any other of the prominent improvements heretofore incurred. Whatever concerns the interests of commerce, is essential to the prosperity and growth of New-York. The receipts at present from the wharves barely covers the cost of repairs and dredging; whereas the income under an improved system, would unquestionably defray the interests of the Fund which might be created to erect those of so substantial a character, as to dispense in a great measure with such repairs.

The purchase and care of the apparatus required for the Fire Department are intrusted to the Chief Engineer, as head of a bureau under the Street Commissioner, and the appropriations for these purposes are about $140,000 per annum, an amount that, considering the vital importance of them in the protection of property, can at present hardly be regarded as excessive. The introduction within a few years of steam fire engines, though it has added somewhat to the cost of apparatus and the expense of keeping them in order, should scarcely be considered in the light of a burden, when the service rendered is so beneficial.

The construction and repairs of buildings required for the use of the City Government, and the furnishing of stationery, printing and other needful supplies for its offices, also belong to the bureaus of this Department. Its extent will be seen from the exhibition of a few items of ordinary expenditure for the last five years.

	Printing for Dep'tm'ts.	Stationery.	Construction and Repairs of Public Buildings.	Supplies.	Salaries. Street. Dep'tm't.
1859	28,708	14,991	141,184	25,207	not separated
1860	20,000	25,477	198,770	41,989	75,995
1861	20,000	24,680	201,428	59,793	84,010
1862	19,216	31,073	194,688	65,380	68,041
1863	35,037	36,754	131,999	62,124	96,105

The Croton Aqueduct Department has, in the recent completion of the great reservoir and its connections, secured what was wanting to the perfection of the grand series of works of which New York is so justly proud. The collection of the rents derived from the privilege of using the water for domestic and manufacturing purposes, is given to this Department. This source of City revenue is appropriated, as above stated, to the "Sinking Fund for the payment of the interest on the City Debt," of which a considerable portion was incurred in building the Aqueduct and other costly works under charge of the Board. The collections for the last ten years were as follows:

1854	641,113	1859	821,505
1855	704,690	1860	822,920
1856	702,242	1861	809,648
1857	734,732	1862	848,549
1858	783,623	1863	830,959

The receipts in 1850, the second year of the organization of the Department, were $458,351, and the increase in 1863 over 1850 $422,007.

I recommend that the trap-block pavement be adopted in all streets hereafter to be paved, and that it be laid down as rapidly as possible throughout the entire business section. The streets otherwise cannot be properly cleaned, while by heaving off the soil in the Spring, and the immense traffic in the section alluded to, continual repairs are rendered necessary. Another reason for the speedy adoption of this improved pavement is the occupation of so many streets by lines of City railroads, especially the so-called Gridiron road, which will render many of the narrow streets almost impassable for carting unless thus paved. It might be expedient, in view of the general benefit to be derived from this improvement, that the creation of a fund be authorized as for the wharves, sufficient at once to pave all the streets not already paved in this manner below Fourteenth-street, so as to secure the sanitary and economical advantages resulting, without loss of time.

It is a matter of regret that the numerous experiments for improving the pavement of Broadway should have failed. That thoroughfare continues to be dangerous, from the slippery surface of the blocks; and I would suggest to the Common Council the expediency of immediately passing an ordinance for relaying the pavement in sections at the earliest practicable opportunity.

The charge of cleaning the streets and removing the ashes and other refuse matter, caused by a large and densely crowded population, belongs to the "Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning," in the City Inspector's Department. The expenses of this department continue to form one of the heaviest items in the bill of taxation. Any expenditure fairly incurred will be cheerfully borne, if the desired end can be accomplished. I would suggest, as a means of economy, that the Police perform the duties of inspectors, and make daily reports of the condition of the streets.

It is a matter of surprise that the manure of the streets should yield so small a revenue, and this can only be accounted for on the ground of a radical defect in the mode adopted for its disposition. The easy means of transportation afforded by the extended water line of the City, and the navigable streams communicating, are advantages not possessed by many cities, where the refuse of the streets forms a source of revenue nearly or quite equal to the expense of cleaning them. The question occurs whether a contract can be made without impoverishing the contractor beforehand, by absorbing his capital to satisfy corrupt and designing persons, and if he can be held to a sufficiently rigid standard of performance.

The expense of street cleaning and the salaries of the City Inspector's department for the last three years are:

	Street cleaning.	Salaries.
1861	$270,711	$112,681
1862	279,600	118,765
1863	426,399	113,459

An immense wholesale business is carried on at Washington Market, estimated at over twenty millions of dollars annually. The large concourse of wagons and vehicles during market hours, and the removal of the population northward, call for the establishment of wholesale markets at other points, where there would be less obstructions and easier access for the mass of consumers.

ABATTOIRS.

The establishment of Abattoirs, strongly urged by Mayor WOODHULL in 1849, has been recently revived, and I am informed that a company is already prepared to offer a plot in the Nineteenth Ward to the City to be occupied for this purpose. I am opposed to locating them on the island, as its entire arena must, before many years, be required for dwellings, when, if not now, the Abattoirs will be regarded a nuisance. All slaughter-houses must conform to the sanitary regulations of the City, and the occupants' own interest demands that they should not infringe such rules. The many complaints made in former years against the keeping of milch cows and dairies within the City, have driven them beyond these limits and on the lines of railroad leading thereto. Along these roads and at a suitable distance, locations for the slaughtering of animals and the manufactories connected therewith will be found. An ordinance embodying all that is useful in the construction and regulation of the Parisian Abatoirs, with our abundant supply of water, would secure every needful reform without compelling the City to assume responsibilities best left to individual enterprise.

The City is fortunate in possessing a locality so well adapted for the convenient arrangement of the buildings required for the various classes of inmates under charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The number of all classes during the last week of the year just ended was 6,277, and the number of families that received partial aid during the year was about 2,000. The Commissioners call for an appropriation of $700,000 for 1864, and out of it design to establish a new institution at a cost of $40,000 for the reception of inebriates.

The State institution designed for the protection of emigrants arriving at this port, is to some extent analogous to the last named Commission. It is, however, not supported by funds drawn from tax payers. The total number of arrivals during the past year was 156,843, being an increase of 80,537 over the year 1862.

In common with the other branches of public administration, the system of education, though gratifying in its general results, is such as to render desirable any modification which may diminish the expense. The plan of a Board for the City, and local Boards in each Ward, is needlessly complex, and the latter might, in my opinion, be dispensed with.

During the ten years from 1853 to 1862, inclusive, the City has contributed to the State for schools	$3,556 526
While the apportionment to New-York City was	1,830,711
Retained for the State schools	$1,725,815

The total number of children instructed by or receiving benefits from the City school fund was, during the last year, 197,000.

The Police is one of the subjects to be included in the communication to the Common Council. The propriety of the Mayor being included in the Commission appears to be undeniable, and the exclusion was the result of actual or apprehended abuses of a political character. The Mayor, as the law now stands, should have a limited number of officers, detailed under his immediate direction, to enforce the City ordinances. The expenses of the Department are indeed large, but the salaries of the force absorb almost the whole appropriation, and in the matter of supplies and stationery, a degree of economy is observed worthy of the imitation of the City Department proper.

One of the most prominent features connected with the ornament and improvement of the City is the Central Park, which is laid out, managed and governed by an independent Board of Commissioners. The lower section of the Park is now so far completed as to conduce greatly to the pleasure and enjoyment of our citizens, and ample means of recreation are afforded to the youth of the metropolis at all seasons, in the divers ponds and other sources of innocent diversion. The part of the Park now in course of improvement is that between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. Eight miles of carriage roads, five miles of bridal paths, and twenty miles of foot walks, are now open to the public. The taxable valuation of the three Wards adjacent have increased from 1856 to 1862 $27,000,000, due in a considerable extent to the opening of the Park. The cost of this improvement, including land, up to 1st of January, 1863, was $7,373,426.

The proper regulation of the City railroads is a matter of public interest in a City like New-York, where a large portion of the population is compelled to use this means of conveyance to and from their places of daily avocation. These companies, enjoying a valuable franchise, and paying little for the use of the streets, in comparison to the revenue derived therefrom, while they increase so materially the expense of cleaning and repairing, should be compelled at least to extend their tracks as far as the avenues they occupy are graded, and also to run cars as often as the local population reasonably demand; nor should they be permitted to use a rail endangering either life or property.

The enormous amount paid in salaries to the persons employed in the City Departments has been a constant theme of remonstrance on the part of the citizens, and has been alluded to with emphatic condemnation by several of my predecessors. At this moment, another large increase is called for, the pretext for which is the high price of all the necessaries of life. This would seem to be the time for retrenchment rather than prodigality. The producing classes are staggering under a weight of taxation never before imagined as possible, and though the condition of the city official is entitled to due consideration, he is far better off than most other classes in the community, although his salary may no longer supply what it did in previous years. The number of persons living from the public treasury has contributed to swell the burdens of taxation, more even than the large amount of individual salaries. If the corps of office holders were under the control of a single body, their talents and labors could be employed to better advantage than now. The clerical aid required in a single city department will nearly suffice to perform the business in all the others in addition to its own. Thus it is, that the influence of a false and corrupting party spirit has worked out results injurious to the public and entailing reproach on popular institutions.

The number of vehicles used in the transportation of merchandise through the City has not only increased, but large and heavy trucks have recently been introduced, drawn by two horses. I am of the opinion that the ordinances relative to the licensing of vehicles should be revised, and that all, whether used for hire or employed in the owner's business, should be subject to its provisions. A limit should be fixed as regards the size of trucks and a discrimination made between the larger and smaller descriptions of vehicles. The price charged by all carriers, including expressmen, might also, with propriety, be revised, and it should be made the especial duty of the policemen detailed as inspectors to see that hacks and coaches contain the tariff of fares in view of the passengers.

The City Government is one of the points to which the Charter calls attention of the Mayor in shaping his communication to the Common Council. More than twenty years ago one of my predecessors complained of the encroachments of the State Government. There is left so little to encroach on, that some might consider it advantageous to abolish altogether the City Government and transfer the seat of administration to Albany. It is there that the appropriations are finally determined, the tenure of office fixed, and the question decided who shall and who shall not live upon the proceeds of City taxation.

At an earlier period, when the Common Council was vested with executive as well as legislative powers, and the heads of the several municipal departments were altogether dependent, the system was unsuited to the wants of a great City. Now the opposite extreme has been reached, and the Common Council, while comparatively powerless to check an extravagant official, may compel an honest one to expenditures he disapproves. The Mayor is in a condition of still greater embarrassment; his power over improper or imprudent legislation amounts to as little as when a mere majority could pass a resolution over his veto. To be of any avail, the veto of the Mayor should be absolute, and if such a power is regarded as objectionable on account of the opportunity it might afford a bad man to use it for corrupt purposes, the effect at present is equally unsound in practical results.

The Mayor is in theory entrusted with a supervision over the executive departments, but that supervisory action which is exerted over officers completely independent is a nullity. Every citizen has equal power to examine and supervise. All the Executive Departments are independent of the control of the Mayor and Common Council, and only responsible to the State authorities. The extreme point of disunion has been reached. Each individual portion of the City Government is violated, and stands apart, a sovereign in itself. The Mayor may call on the departments to report to him their acts, but they may do so or not, at their pleasure. He may enter his protest against the legislative acts of the Common Council or the Supervisors, but the result will probably be only to swell the bills for printing his objections in the newspapers.

The Mayor is compelled to affix his name to multitudinous licenses, warrants and official papers, but his discretionary powers are extremely limited. His office is the resort of those seeking for advice and redress; he may give the one, but he can seldom afford the other.

A serious burden has been laid on the tax-payers in consequence of the disturbances which followed the enforcement of the Conscription Act. I do not purpose an analysis of the causes which lighted those flames. It is sufficient to say that the loss caused by the destruction of property must, by law, fall on the community at large, and like the present calamitous war, as heavily on the innocent as on the guilty.

In assuming my present duties I have sedulously abstained from all expression of opinion on the exciting topics of political discussion. I claim the right in common with all my fellow-citizens to the enjoyment of my opinion on all these questions, but my official action and course will be confined exclusively to municipal affairs and the welfare of the City. To combat corruption and fraud, and prevent by my influence and in every honorable way a continuance of those abuses which have been perpetrated on the rights and patience of the public, will be my constant endeavor. I entertain the hope that I may secure your coöperation to this end and thus with you obtain the approval of my fellow-citizens.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1864.

Under the amended charter, which passed the Legislature of the State April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following Aldermen, representing their respective districts, appeared at roll-call and answered to their names, having previously taken the oath of office prescribed by law, the Aldermen representing the districts having an odd numerical designation, and elected December two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, continuing in office until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and those having an even numerical designation, elected December one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, continuing to represent such districts until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, as appears from the following certificate from David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, December 15, 1863.

I, David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, do hereby certify, that at an election held in said City on Tuesday, December first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following named persons are duly elected Aldermen in the Aldermanic Districts, having an even numerical designation, viz.:

Morgan Jones, Second Aldermanic District.
James McMahon, Fourth Aldermanic District.
Joseph Shannon, Sixth Aldermanic District.
Peter McKnight, Eighth Aldermanic District.
George A. Jeremiah, Tenth Aldermanic District.
Bernard Kelly, Twelfth Aldermanic District.
John D. Ottiwell, Fourteenth Aldermanic District.
Terence Farley, Sixteenth Aldermanic District.

For a period of two years from the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and that

John Fox, First Aldermanic District.
John T. Henry, Third Aldermanic District.
John McCool, Fifth Aldermanic District.
Charles J. Chipp, Seventh Aldermanic District.
Lewis B. Ryers, Ninth Aldermanic District.
John Hardy, Eleventh Aldermanic District.
Peter Masterson, Thirteenth Aldermanic District.
Jacob M. Long, Seventeenth Aldermanic District.

Elected at the Charter Election, December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, are entitled to represent their respective Aldermanic Districts in the Board of Aldermen (being from Aldermanic Districts having an odd numerical designation) until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and that in the Fifteenth Aldermanic District (Twenty-first Ward) a vacancy exists, occasioned by the decease of Andre Froment.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

At twelve M., precisely, the Board was called to order by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the roll of members having been called, the following answered to their names:

Alderman John Fox, First District.
Alderman Morgan Jones, Second District.
Alderman John T. Henry, Third District.
Alderman James McMahon, Fourth District.
Alderman John McCool, Fifth District.
Alderman Joseph Shannon, Sixth District.
Alderman Charles J. Chipp, Seventh District.
Alderman Peter McKnight, Eighth District.
Alderman Louis R. Ryers, Ninth District.
Alderman George A. Jeremiah, Tenth District.
Alderman John Hardy, Eleventh District.
Alderman Bernard Kelly, Twelfth District.
Alderman Peter Masterson, Thirteenth District.
Alderman John D. Ottiwell, Fourteenth District.
Alderman ———, Fifteenth District.
Alderman Terence Farley, Sixteenth District.
Alderman Jacob M. Long, Seventeenth District.

Alderman Masterson, for the purpose of organization, moved that Alderman Chipp be appointed temporary Chairman.

Which was carried.

And the Chairman pro tem. took the chair.

Alderman McMahon moved that the Board do now proceed to ballot for a permanent President for the ensuing year.

Alderman Ottiwell, as an amendment, moved that Alderman John T. Henry be unanimously chosen for President of the Board.

Which was accepted by Alderman McMahon, and the question being put on the motion of Alderman Masterson as amended by Alderman Ottiwell.

The same was unanimously carried.

And the Chairman pro tem. appointed Aldermen McKnight and McCool as a committee of two to conduct the President elect to the chair.

The President elect assumed the chair and addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

For this very marked evidence of your esteem and confidence in selecting me to preside over your counsels for the ensuing year, I very sincerely thank you. Words of kindness and expressions of confidence not unfrequently proceed from the lips alone; but, in the present instance, I feel indeed that my colleagues in the Board, in conferring upon me this great honor unsolicited, have manifested a warmth of friendship, a faith and confidence that cannot be doubted, however I might question the wisdom of their selection. In accepting this distinguished honor, I may be pardoned in saying that, as this is the second time during the years I have been connected with this body, that you have manifested your preferences in selecting me to preside over your deliberations, I cannot plead inexperience as a contingent excuse for a want of justice and impartiality in the exercise of my future duties; on the contrary, I assure you, gentlemen, that all that my previous experience may have done in instructing me in the use of those prerogatives and powers, shall be taxed to the utmost, not only in the endeavor to deserve a continuance of your esteem and confidence, but to assist in producing that harmonious unanimity of legislative action as shall conduce to the public benefit, and compel that meed of praise which, I feel certain, you will deserve.

GENTLEMEN: I do not deem it necessary at this time to enter into an elaborate statement of your great responsibilities, in having committed to your care the vast and varied interests of this great City. The experience and intelligence which I know you possess, are a sufficient guarantee that your legislation will evidence unusual care, prudence and wise forethought, which will, I am proudly confident, place this body, at least, on a level with the most reputable of the past. These are stirring and changing times, requiring sagacious, and ofttimes prompt legislation. Principles underlying the very foundation of our Government, both State and National, are being tested by the tremendous events that are now pressing upon us. We, as one of the most important legislative bodies in this Commonwealth, should in our individual and collective capacity see to it that all our acts will bear an honest criticism, and prove us if not wise counselors, at least patriotic and honest citizens and legislators. The eyes of the people were never more positively and continually fixed upon the proceedings of this Body than at the present time. You have important trusts and immense interests committed to your charge, and by a system of insidious special legislation they have been surrounded with difficulties, and deprived of rights which were imperatively necessary to the proper and just conduct of your duties as legislators, but by firmness and prudence, frank expression of your convictions, and a determination to perform every legislative act, fearlessly and truthfully conscious only of your own integrity—will contribute very effectively to right your wrongs, and to disabuse the public mind of impressions and convictions that designing political demagogues for their own selfish and unrighteous purposes have succeeded but too well in creating.

Gentlemen, there is one fact intimately connected with the above, that I feel is sufficiently important to call your attention to at this time. Against the scurrilious and more frequently insidious attacks of certain parties and organizations upon the acts and intentions of this body you are entirely helpless. With no honest avenues to the public ear, but through the few who may be present at our public deliberations, our acts may with impunity be misconstrued and criticised, and the public mind abused. This evil should be remedied at once. I believe it to be imperatively necessary that this body should be able in some way to reach the public ear; that some means should be devised by which not only the Common Council, but their reasons therefor, should receive equal and large publicity.

Gentlemen, thus briefly I commit to your charge the interests and responsibilities confided to you, hoping that the year that is just dawning upon us may be one fruitful with high resolves and great results, so that when the closing year looks upon our works, it may find those we represent saying to each one of us, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

In conclusion, gentlemen, I again thank you for this mark of your confidence.

The Chair now awaits the pleasure of the Board.

A committee from the Board of Councilmen, consisting of Councilmen Brandon, Webster and Hayes, here appeared, and informed the Board that the Board of Councilmen was duly organized and prepared for the transaction of public business.

The President congratulated the committee on the organization of the Board, and informed them that this Board would communicate with the Board of Councilman by Committee.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That David T. Valentine be appointed Clerk of the Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That Terrence P. Smith be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That William Walsh be appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Fox moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Aldermen was duly organized and prepared for the transaction of business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Aldermen Fox, Masterson and Kelly as such Committee, who, having performed the duty assigned them, subsequently appeared and reported that His Honor the Mayor would communicate with the Board.

The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Jones moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen and inform them that this Board was duly organized, and prepared for the transaction of public business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Aldermen Jones, Shannon and Ottiwell as such Committee.

The Committee having performed the duties assigned them, subsequently appeared and were discharged.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the rules and orders of the late Board of Aldermen be adopted as the rules and orders of this Board until otherwise ordered.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That all papers now in the hands of the Clerk be committed to the appropriate committees for the ensuing year, when appointed.

Which was unanimously adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department transmitting annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form, for which see Document number two.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting fourth quarterly report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form, for which see Document number three.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Valley Forge Engine Company number forty-six, to attend their ball, to take place on January fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Jones moved that when this Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet on next Monday, the eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the Board do now take a recess for half an hour.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor, the Mayor, here appeared and presented the following communication from His Honor, the Mayor, being his annual Message to the Common Council. [The Message appears in another column.]

Alderman Hardy moved that the Message be received and laid on the table, and the usual number be printed in document form.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by adding that the different subjects be referred to appropriate committees, when appointed.

Which was accepted by Alderman Hardy, so far as relates to subjects properly belonging to such committees.

The motion as amended, was then put and carried.

(For which see Document Number one.)

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor calling the attention of the Board to the death of Archbishop Hughes.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, January 4, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: A dispensation of our Heavenly Father which will plunge thousands of our fellow-citizens in grief, constrains me to call your official notice to the demise of the illustrious Archbishop Hughes.

It is not that an eloquent and exalted Prelate has passed away, but in his death our country has lost an eminent citizen and pure patriot; for this we may mingle our tears with those bound by the most sacred ties to the departed, and remember, in the words of another great and eloquent preacher, that "God alone is great." Death has quenched the fire of his genius, but has had no power over his virtues. Mindful of these, and the distinguished public services of the deceased, the representatives of the City will, I am sure, accord to his memory the tribute of their gratitude and respect.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received.

Alderman Fox moved that the message be referred to a Special Committee of five.

Which was carried.

The President appointed Aldermen Fox, McCool, Farley, Long and Shannon, as such Committee.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the property owners on One Hundred and Eighteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to regulate and grade the same, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads, when appointed.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

Convention of Councilmen for the Year 1864.

JAN. 4, 1864.

The gentlemen elected Councilmen for the year 1864, under the Charter of 1857, met this day, pursuant to the provisions of said act, and were called to order at 12 M., by the Deputy Clerk of the Board of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, John A. Towle, who read the following certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, designating the election of members:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, December 15, 1863.

I, David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, do hereby certify, that at an election held in this City, on Tuesday, December 1, 1863, pursuant to the provisions of the Amended Charter of 1857, the following named persons, representing each of the Senatorial Districts, in this City, were duly elected Councilmen for one year, from the first Monday in January, 1864, viz.:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

James Hayes,
John Healy,
Charles Riley,
Patrick H. Keenan,
Michael Brophy,
Edwin M. Hagerty,

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Samuel T. Webster,
Jeremiah Hefferman,
John Ryan,
Michael C. Gross,
Frederick Repper,
Charles Koster.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

David R. Jaques,
John Houghtalin,
William S. Opdyke,
George Schaffer,
John G. Haviland,
George McGrath.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Valentine Cook,
Patrick Russell,
Alexander Brandon,
William Joyce,
John Brice,
David Fitzgerald.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk Common Council.

The Clerk then called the roll, when the following members answered to their names:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaeffer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

The Clerk then announced that, a quorum being present, he would hear any motion any gentleman might make, with a view to organization.

Councilman Webster moved that Councilman Brice take the chair as temporary President.

Which was carried.

The temporary President, on taking the chair, briefly thanked the Board for their selection of him to temporarily preside over their proceedings, and announced that he was ready to entertain any motion that might be made.

Councilman Gross offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York, hereby appoint and choose as officers for this current year the following persons, to wit:

James Hayes, as President.
James M. Sweeny, as Clerk.
George Letterman, as Sergeant-at-Arms.
Thomas J. Carleton, as Door-keeper.

And the above-named persons are hereby declared duly elected to the several offices above mentioned.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaffer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—23.

Councilman Haviland moved that a Committee of Two be appointed to conduct the permanent President to the Chair.

Which was carried.

And the temporary President appointed Councilmen Haviland and Opdyke such Committee.

Councilmen Haviland and Opdyke thereupon proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them.

Councilman Hayes, on taking the chair, as President, addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen:

I return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me this day in having elected me as your presiding officer for the ensuing year. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and hope, at the expiration of my official term, I may merit the same measure of approval as was meted out to my predecessor.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Councilmen was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Councilmen Houghtalin, Jaques, and Cook such Committee.

And the Committee retired.

Councilman Brandon moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen and inform them that the Board of Councilmen is duly organized, and ready to proceed to business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Councilmen Brandon, Keenan, and Webster such Committee.

And the Committee retired.

Subsequently, the Committee to wait on His Honor the Mayor returned, and Councilman Houghtalin, in their behalf, reported that they had discharged the duties assigned them, and that the Mayor would communicate with the Board in a few moments.

Which report was received and the Committee discharged.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Board of Aldermen also returned, and Councilman Brandon, on behalf of said Committee, reported that they had discharged the duty assigned them, and that the Board of Aldermen would communicate with this Board in a few moments by Committee.

Which report was received and the Committee discharged.

Councilman Healy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of the Board of Councilmen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three be the rules of this Board, until otherwise ordered.

Which was adopted.

Councilmen Russell moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday next, the 11th instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen Jones, Shannon and Ottiwell, here appeared, and Alderman Jones, on their behalf, announced that they had been appointed a Committtee on the part of the Board of Aldermen to inform the Board of Councilmen that the Board of Aldermen were duly organized and ready to proceed with business.

The President thanked the Committee, and through them the Board of Aldermen, for their courtesy, and the Committee then retired.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Board do now take a recess for one half-hour.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

The Board reassembled pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healey, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferuan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaffer, Opkyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, being his annual communication to the Common Council.

Pending the reading of the same,

Councilman Hagerty moved that the further reading be suspended, and that the same be received, printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising, when appointed.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, eleventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE,
Deputy Clerk.

The Mines.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains the official report, addressed to Gen. BAZAINE, of M. LAUR, a celebrated mining engineer, who has been deputed by the French Government to investigate the resources of Mexico in gold and silver. The prominence which the official journal gives to this document seems to indicate the means by which the Government of the Emperor hopes to regulate the finances of the country, and to secure to its foreign creditors the payment of their claims. The mines of Mexico are shown to be unequaled in the world; and after describing the extent and richness of the argentiferous formations in the several districts examined, M. LAUR says that in these great natural treasures France will find more than compensation for the sacrifices she has imposed on herself. M. LAUR, in his concluding remarks, assures Gen. BAZAINE that the traders of Mexico are demanding more and more the products of European industry. For these products they can only give gold and silver. But in this circumstance he sees the elements of a great trade, for while Mexico will take from Europe all the manufactures required in her present state of civilization, she will return to Europe the precious metals, which will restore an equilibrium to our money markets. Thus, he concludes, the end will be that Mexico will eventually be restored to order, stability and the dominion of the law, which alone can guarantee prosperity, and she will prove an ever-increasing contributor to peaceful commerce.

—The King of Prussia, who takes a lively interest in the drama, has offered a prize of £100 for the best German play.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Annual Report of the Board of Metropolitan Police, for the Year Ending Nov. 20, 1863.

The Board of Metropolitan Police, in accordance with the provisions of law establishing the Metropolitan Police, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

At the date of the last annual report the Board were constructing a building for a Central Department. It was advanced so far as to be occupied in the month of February last, and has been fully completed since. It is situated between Houston and Bleecker streets, occupying six lots of ground, with fronts on Mulberry and Mott streets. The land and buildings complete cost $129,010.

The expense was defrayed from a surplus accumulated by careful economy during five years from the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the Police in New-York, and was applied to this purpose with the consent and approval of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and by virtue of the legal authority vested in this Board by the Police Law of 1860.

The title to the property is vested in the County of New-York. The experience during the July riots proves that the erection of those ample accommodations for the business of this department was not premature.

It is deemed good policy to secure permanent station-houses (the corporation of the cities respectively owning the property) in all Precincts that are compactly built and fully populated. Presuming this policy permanent, station-houses, with prisons and lodging-houses attached, have been procured in the City of New-York (the City owning the property) in the following Precincts: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26. The Tenth and Eleventh Precinct Station-houses are in the second story of the Essex and Union Markets. It is an unsuitable and inconvenient arrangement. The Eighteenth Precinct Station-house was destroyed by fire during the riots of July. A temporary station-house has been leased and measures initiated for rebuilding the station-house on the former site, which is the property of the City.

Excepting these three cases the Station-houses owned by the Corporation, as above named, are suitable buildings and in good condition.

The force of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, known as the Broadway Squad, has station-house accommodation in the new Central Department, entrance on Mott street.

The force of the Twenty-sixth Precinct is located in a portion of the basement of the City Hall. It is not well adapted to the purpose.

The force of the Twenty-fourth Precinct consists of the Harbor Police; and Police Boat No. 1 is improved as a Station-house. No serious inconvenience seems to arise from the absence of a Station-house on land.

In the following Precincts Station-houses are leased, viz.: Nos. 1, 21, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, making up the whole number of Precincts in New-York. Measures are in progress for securing a permanent Station-house for the Thirty-second Precinct.

The 1st, 19th, 27th, 28th and 29th Precincts are compactly built, and have full populations. They are not likely to be the subject of change in boundaries or amount of population. Permanent Station-houses ought to be provided without delay. Appropriations should be made for that purpose.

The following Station-houses are the property of the City of Brooklyn: Precincts Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48. Station-houses in Precincts Nos. 49 and 50 are leased. The 41st, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th are in good condition, and suitable for the purpose. The 42d, 43d and 44th are in bad condition, and need repairs. An appropriation has been made to build a new Station-house in the Forty-ninth.

By the Police law, this Board are required to apply to the Common Councils of the Cities, for needed Station-house accommodations, repairs or improvements. In Brooklyn, by an extraordinary provision of law, the Common Council have no control over the subject. The power seems to be vested in a Board of three officers, denominated "The Contracting Board."

By these incongruous provisions difficulties and delays are likely to occur.

The health of the Police force in several Precincts suffers serious detriment for want of proper Station-house accommodations, which have been repeatedly asked for without success.

The system of discipline established and carried out by this Board, though much criticized and opposed in the beginning, has been fully vindicated to all candid persons by beneficial results.

The marked fidelity, vigilance and efficiency of the Police in ordinary occasions is the legitimate fruit of the system. Instead of fearing or despising the Policeman, the public have learned to trust him as the protector and defender of social order.

The Policeman's labors, risks and deprivations are great—he earns and deserves not only public respect, but just compensation.

When the present rate of pay was established at $800 per year, it was a reasonable and sufficient compensation. An officer could live and support a family in a plain manner upon it. But circumstances are changed. In view of the enhanced cost of all the means of living, $900 per year now is not as good as $800 was three years ago. If the high price of commodities shall continue, an increased compensation will be a necessity, to prevent a fatal deterioration in the character of the force.

The rate of pay to mechanics is now better than patrolman's pay, and numbers of members who are mechanics are resigning for that reason. So long as these conditions continue, those who apply for appointments are likely to be generally of the grade of mere laborers. The only grounds that occur to us for deferring an increase of pay is found in the hope that we shall soon realize a return to the former scale of prices of commodities, and that the injustice to Policemen may not be of long duration.

POLICE FORCE—NUMBERS.

The authorised number of patrolmen in New-York is, 1,800—in Brooklyn, 200. Last year the population of New-York was estimated at 900,000, and of Brooklyn 300,000. These estimates were low. The accession of population since that date has been large in both cities. There has been considerable building, yet population has increased so that there are no vacant tenements to be leased, and all the accommodations for boarding and lodging are crowded to repletion. These circumstances indicate a population in New-York of 1,000,000, and in Brooklyn, 350,000. The smaller of these numbers gives in New-York one patrolman to 527 inhabitants; in Brooklyn, one patrolman to 1,620 inhabitants.

This proposition is rendered more injurious by the circumstance that the population of Brooklyn is scattered over a territory about equal in extent to the City of New-York, which has nine times as many patrolmen. The extent of the beats of patrolmen in New-York is as long as is consistent with due protection. In Brooklyn the beats are on an average almost nine times longer than those of New-York. The policeman's rap or call cannot be heard from the extreme end of one beat to the opposite extreme of the next, and the patrolmen are not within practical supporting distance. The law requires that two policemen be detailed to attend each polling place at every election from the opening of the polls in the morning until the closing of the canvass in the night.

The number of polling places in Brooklyn is 62, calling for 124 policemen, and new election districts are annually added. If they were to be relieved, as they should be after 10 to 12 hours' service, the number required to answer the legal requirement would be 248. There are but 200, some of these are at all times ill, others are on detailed duties that cannot be omitted. To supply even 124 to the polling places, the streets must be left without patrol for a day and night, which day and night, of all in the year, most require the presence of the Police. Of course, under these circumstances, there can be no reserved force with which to quell disorderly proceedings so likely to occur on election day. The well-being and good order of Brooklyn does not interest that city alone. The City and State of New-York have a large, if not an equal, concern on the subject. The police force of Brooklyn is insufficient, and ought to be increased to 500 patrolmen at least.

INCREASED DUTIES.

Patrolmen, in the regular round of patrol duty, pass over every portion of the graded streets of the City every hour of the day and night. Without considerable increase of labor, they could perform a large amount of public service now assigned to other officers, and save the salaries of such officers. The duties of Health Wardens, Street Inspectors, and every form of sanitary inspection, including inspection of weights and measures, a duty now generally neglected, could be performed by the Police without additional cost. Scales for weighing bulky articles could be placed near each Station-house, and the weighing done without fee by the officer in charge. All the duties of the City Inspector's Department could be performed by the Police without increase of force or pay. By requiring these and other kindred duties to be performed by the Police, numerous officials could be dispensed with and their salaries and expenses saved to the public treasury.

MORGUE.

There are annually numerous dead bodies of unknown persons found in the City and the adjacent waters. To the end that public inquests may be held, with order and decorum, and to afford opportunity for identification, a "Morgue" ought to be established in a central position in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, where the unknown dead could be exposed to view and identification. In connection therewith should be a Central Coroner's Office, where inquests in all such cases should be held. As the Police generally have the dead bodies in charge, and are the guardians of order in such cases, it would be judicious to have the "Morgue" established in immediate connection with the Central Department in New-York and the Inspector of Police Office in Brooklyn.

MOCK AUCTIONS.

Auctioneers are public officers, appointed and licensed to conduct public sales by competition, and were intended to facilitate commerce by securing the citizens from fraud in this kind of sales. They act in a judiciary capacity; are the attorneys of seller and purchaser; they ought to be honest and honorable men. Nevertheless, frauds in auction sales committed by these public officers upon unsuspecting persons are so numerous and common as to be a public scandal and reproach. Numerous cases of mock-auction frauds have been proved or admitted by the culprits, and yet the offending parties are allowed to retain their licenses, and continue their robberies upon citizens under official sanction. The plan of punishing the guilty party by requiring him to refund the amount of the robbery is futile. The rogue will continue to rob so long as he loses only the amount of the robberies in the few cases where he is detected, and gains the amount of the robberies in the many cases where he is not. Revocation of license ought to follow every case of conviction of fraud. No officer ought to be allowed to compound or overlook this kind of offence.

If a law were passed providing that conviction of a fraud in any auction sale should operate *per se* as a revocation of license, the police would be able to put an end to mock auctions.

CONCERT SALOONS.

The law of 1862, intended to abate the nuisances maintained under the name of concert saloons, has failed to reach the end proposed. For a little time the action of the police had the effect to close these dens of debauchery; but the ingenuity of vice and crime is great, and soon this class of establishments were reopened and multiplied with a modification, omitting the concert or theatrical feature, thus evading the terms of the law. Establishments now abound in Broadway or the adjacent streets as bad or worse than those described by the terms of the law. The attractions of these establishments are dram-drinking and prostitution. The Police have no power over them. Those that have licenses to sell liquor are protected in the business, notwithstanding it is carried on as an adjunct to very low and very public prostitution. Those who sell without license cannot be arrested without warrants, which are not easily obtained from Magistrates frequently elected by the votes and influence of the offenders. Reporting these cases to the Board of Excise produces no valuable results, as years of experience and thousands of unavailing reports have proved.

These dens of debauchery are likely to continue and increase in numbers until the Legislature shall make some legal provision that will authorize the thorough prosecution of the parties engaged in the disgraceful business.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

Burglaries, robberies, shoplifting, hall and hotel thieving, and the various other forms of depredation upon personal property, cannot be prevented nor materially diminished so long as there exist safe facilities for converting the plundered property into money. Receivers of stolen goods are the great robbers—thieves and burglars are their employes. Break up the establishments of receivers of stolen goods, and the thieves would often be detected and punished.

To secure this result, rewards for their conviction would be an effectual measure.

The Association of Banks for the suppression of counterfeiting by a system of rewards, have induced a large number of convictions of the crime of counterfeiting, and materially embarrassed the operation of counterfeiting and forgery. We are of opinion that a like system by which this Board should be authorized to allow rewards not exceeding $200 for the conviction of receivers of stolen goods would tend greatly to the prevention of crimes against property.

TRUANT CHILDREN.

The number of police officers charged with the duty of looking after truants in the City of New-York during the year has been five.

The result of their labors appears in the report of Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Company, hereto attached. Though the number of children truant from school is large, and the practice a mischief calling for remedial measures, a much more extensive evil is found in the fact that a vast number of children of both sexes do not attend school at all. They have no employment, are under no wholesome constraint of parental authority, and have no respect for the laws intended to preserve public order and protect private right. Many of these are sent out by their parents to beg, and not a few to steal; they roam the streets, docks and vacant grounds in gangs, depredating upon unprotected property, stoning quiet people and each other, playing rude games for pennies, and holding miniature prize fights. They are growing up in ignorance, and are traveling the road of vice and crime. Numbers become thieves and burglars and robbers before they become men. Some of them commit larceny and other crimes under the direction and encouragement of their parents, and divide with them their ill-gotten gains. Others plunder and rob parents and guardians alike. It would be well if the public could be protected from these juvenile delinquents, by a system of arrests and punishments. It would be far better if this course of life could be prevented by a system that should subject them to the saving and elevating influence of education in schools.

We have a system of free schools in which each child can obtain an education without cost, yet multitudes are growing up in ignorance. The fault is with parents and guardians entirely; their neglect of these opportunities is a grievous wrong toward the children and a crime against society.

If a truant school were established to which confirmed truants from school, and children under 16 years of age who attend no school but lead the vagrant life above described, could be committed to the authority of the Board of Education, and these children submitted to wholesome and humane discipline and instruction, great benefits would result to the children and society.

MILITARY COMMAND.

That a large, and especially a reliable, force of Police and military combined, acting under one authority and command, is indispensable to the safety of the large cities, is one of the lessons taught by the riots of July. A force should be so organized and situated that it could be mustered and marched to the scene of disorder in an hour. If such had been the condition of our force on the 13th of July, the fearful disorders might have been crushed in their inception. The experience acquired in that eventful crisis, as well as a careful review of the means found to be necessary wherever the aggregation of population has become extensive, induce us to recommend that a portion of the police force be armed and organized as a military command, instructed in the manual of arms, and in military evolutions adapted to service in cities. This command to be used as an armed force only, under the same circumstances that now authorize calling out the militia. The number might be properly limited to one-fourth of the police force, a portion of which should be improved as infantry, and the remainder as light artillery. Very soon such force, through drill and exercise, would approach the steadiness and efficiency so conspicuously exhibited by the Regular force, which, under Gen. BROWN, rendered such signal service during the riots of July. It cannot be doubted that by such an organization the efficiency of the force in cases of an emergency would be greatly enhanced without any great increase in annual expenditure, and that not unfrequently the expensive and objectionable measure of calling out the militia would be rendered unnecessary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

All organized bodies of men in a great city are proper subjects of consideration by the Police authorities, in view of their tendency to maintain or disturb the public peace or order. It is, therefore, proper in this report to observe that the present organization of the Fire Department deserves the attention of the Legislature. The adaptation of steam as the motive power for working fire-engines calls for extensive modifications in the organization of that department. Experience in other cities, and to some extent in this, have proved that the use of steam in place of hand-power is a vast economy. This is a point that cannot now be questioned. Steam is known to be the cheapest and immeasurably the most effective power. Steam engines, with a small skilled force to manage them, are the best Fire Department. The voluntary system is unjust, oppressive upon its members, and not entirely trustworthy. The members do good service, perform prodigious labor, and encounter risks and dangers of the gravest character to save life and property from destruction by fire. For this they formerly enjoyed some degree of compensation, through exemptions from militia service, but even that has ceased. The public has no right to demand or enjoy their services without pay. They should be paid like other public employes.

These and other considerations suggest that the time has arrived when, following the approved example of other cities, the Fire Department of New-York should be transformed into a paid department, and the members either be compensated for their services or released from the onerous duty. In respect to the expence of a paid department, it is proper to observe that, to a great extent, the risks and losses from fire concern the insurance companies and agencies of the City. If the Fire Department is efficient and faithful the insurers are benefited by their services; if they are not, the insurers suffer from their neglect and inefficiency. Is it not, therefore, equitable that the insurance companies should contribute to the support of a department, the labors of which are mainly useful to them? It being certain that a paid department would be the most efficient, the insurance companies would perhaps be willing to be assessed for this purpose. A law authorizing the levy of a small assessment on the capital employed in this City in fire insurance would tend to distribute equitably the burdens of the department, while it would, no doubt, be the means of saving to insurers more than the amount of the assessment.

POLICE CLERKS.

The existing law fails to provide for the appointment of a sufficient number of clerks to dispatch the large and increasing business of the Department. The law should be amended so as to directly authorize an adequate number and a sufficient compensation.

POLL CLERKS.

The law makes it the duty of the Police Commissioners to appoint the Poll Clerks for each election district of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The Board has always considered this duty foreign to its legitimate sphere, viz.: the preservation of the peace and good order of these municipalities; and has recommended its repeal with the view of lodging the power where it more properly belongs.

These appointments are claimed by the various political parties and cliques, who press their men upon our notice, and there have not been wanting instances where disappointed Inspectors of Election have refused to allow the regularly appointed clerks to engage in their duties.

If these appointments should continue to be made by the Commissioners, the law should be amended so as to enlarge the powers and duties of the Poll Clerks, requiring their presence as Clerks to the Canvassers (if not as members of the Board,) and making it their duty to certify to the original tally lists of the canvass of the votes, and to immediately file the same with the Commissioners of Police, or with the Judges of the Supreme Court.

SANITARY COMPANY.

The report of Capt. Lord, of the Sanitary Company, is herewith submitted. The company is composed of one Captain and thirty-five patrolmen. The amount of service rendered is large, and the benefits resulting therefrom are valuable. The examination and tests applied to steam boilers, and the critical examination of engineers before issuing licenses, has had the effect to secure the public against the disastrous explosions of steam boilers, which, in former years, resulted from imperfect boilers and careless and unskillful engineers. Uncleanly conditions are the chief sources of disease in a city. There are no laws of hygiene, nor any of the appliances of science that can make a filthy population healthy. The only plan to keep the metropolis healthy is expressed in these words: "Keep it clean."

The measures of this department executed by the Sanitary Company in the interest of cleanliness and health, are exhibited in the report of the Sanitary Company, from which it appears that 20,942 cases of nuisances have been abated. 20,358 were filthy nuisances; 584 were dangerous nuisances; 20,823 were cleansed by the owners on notice from this department; 119 were cleansed by this department in default of the performance of the duty by the owner.

The law does not provide for collecting from the owner the cost of cleansing his premises in cases where he refuses or neglects to do so. It ought to be amended in that respect; and with such amendment, this department will be able, without cost, to enforce cleanliness throughout the City, with the exception of streets, wharfs, and public places, over which, for this purpose, it has no jurisdiction.

THE RIOTS.

On the morning of the 13th of July last the peace and order of the City of New-York were broken by a formidable mob, which entered upon a career of robbery, arson and murder, that was not completely checked until the morning of the 17th. The violent proceedings had a political origin, motive and direction, and received sympathy and encouragement from newspapers and partisans of influence and intelligence. The military were absent, fighting the battles of the Union in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Board of Police had long been threatened with summary removal, which was expected to occur immediately. Numbers of the force desired the removal, and there were not lacking instances of insubordination, the fruit of the expected change. A large portion of the force were of the same nationality, political and religious faith of the riotous mob. Under these new and extraordinary circumstances, there was apprehension that the force might fail in united action, or be embarrassed by sympathy with the rioters, and be overpowered and beaten.

The Board are most happy to report that the apprehension proved to be groundless. The force acted as a unit and with energy, courage and devotion rarely exhibited. The keenest observation failed to discover that either political, religious or national feeling had any influence adverse to the efficient action of the force. The courage that arises from the aggregation of numbers, the steadiness and celerity of movement which result from organization and drill, and the fidelity and pride of corps, which result from discipline, were exhibited in a degree most gratifying to the Board and honorable to the force.

Considering the numerous and severe contests, the disparity of numbers, and the advantage enjoyed by the mob from their intrenched position in tenement houses, the small number of policemen killed and wounded is a subject of congratulation. The number of wounded was 80—but three have died. We are not aware of any other cases likely to have a fatal issue.

Several were dreadfully beaten and wounded, but generally they have recovered and returned to duty, with scars as honorable as were ever borne by patriot soldiers.

By the rules of the department, for time lost by the men wounded under circumstances like these, full pay is allowed. For this reason the amount of lost time paid for will be in excess of any former year. But deducting the time so lost from the total sick time, it will appear that the health of the force has been much better than the average of former years.

Appended to this report are the annual statistics of arrests, the accounts of the Treasurer and Property Clerk, also the reports of the Sergeant in charge of the House of Detention of witnesses, and the Captain of the Sanitary Company.

By order of the Board of Police.

THOS. H. ACTON, President.

To His Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 4, 1864.

$20,000 U.S.6s,'81 C.x.in.106	300 Reading R..........112¼
1,000 U.S.6s,'81...Reg.105	800 do..........112½
2,000 U.S.5s,'74,Co..in 97	600 do.........s30.112¼
10,000 U.S.5s,'65,C.x.in.125¼	100 Mich. Cen. R......120¾
5,000 Brook'n C.6s W.L.	1000 M. S. & N. I. R ... 85⅜
ex. interest.......106¾	500 do.........s10 85½
5,000 Mo. State 6s....... 66⅜	300 do.......... 85¾
11,000 do.......... 66⅝	400 do.......... 86
20,000 Ohio&Miss. R. C. 37⅜	400 do.......... 86⅛
5,000 do.......... 37¼	100 do.........b10 86⅛
1,000 E. 5th M. Bs.....107	250 do.........b30 86¾
1,000 Gal.&C.1st Mx.in.112	20 Panama R..........200
2,000 P., Ft.W.& C.3d. 87¼	100 Ill. Cen. R. S..s30 117⅛
4,000 Cl.& Pitts. 3d M.103	100 do..........117⅛
2,000 Chic.&Al. S.F.B.100	900 do.........b30.117¼
30 Mechanics' Bank As 107	760 do.........b30 118
100 Del. & H.Ca.Co.....177½	1200 do..........117½
70 Penn. Coal Co.....160	1000 Ill. C. Can. Bd. Sp.107½
200 Cumb. Coal Prf..... 47⅜	1000 Cl. & Pitts. R.....107
800 do.......... 47⅜	1000 do..........107¼
700 do.......... 48	300 do.........s10 107½
200 do.......... 48¼	800 do.......opg.107½
600 do.......... 48½	100 Gal. & Chi. R..b30.106
100 do.......... 48⅝	200 do..........105½
200 Quick. M. Co...... 57	270 Clev. & Tol. R......121
150 Am. Coal Co...... 93½	200 do.........s30 121
250 do.......... 94	200 do.........s60 121
100 Copake Iron Mines. 14	900 do..........121¼
200 do.......... 13	100 do.........b20.121¾
400 Q'tz Hill G.M.Co... 13	100 do.........b30.122
300 do.........b15 13¾	100 do.........b20.121½
200 N. Y. Cen. R.......132½	200 do.........b10 122
300 do.........b30.132¾	600 Chi. & R. I........124
300 do.........s10.132¼	200 do.........s30 124
400 do..........132⅝	400 do.........s60.124
300 Mar. Min. Co...s30 34½	1352 do..........124⅛
300 do.........s30 34¼	200 do.........s15.124⅛
50 do.........b30 35½	200 do.........s10. 124⅜
200 do.........b10 35	100 do.........b30.125
100 do.........b30 35	100 do.........b15.124¾
100 do.......... 34½	100 do.........b10.124¾
100 Pacific Mail...b30 226	5 Chi. B. & Q. R.....118
50 do.........b15 226	100 Mil.&Pr. DuC.R... 57½
100 do.........b30.225½	50 do.......... 57¼
100 Erie R..........108⅜	200 Tol. & Wab. R..b30 54
100 do.........b10.108⅜	400 do.......... 53
1650 do..........108¾	300 do.........b10 54
200 do.........s30.108¾	300 Pitts., Ft.W.& Chi.. 85½
100 do.........b10.108⅝	500 do.......... 85¾
100 do.........b30.108⅞	200 do.........b10 85¾
800 do.........b30.108⅞	600 do.......... 85
100 Erie Railroad Pr....102½	600 do.........s30 85
100 Hud. R. R..........133½	100 Alt. & T. Haute R.. 62¾
300 do.......... 133	200 Chi. & N. W. R.... 47
1000 do..........132¾	100 do.........b10 47
150 do.........b10.132½	200 do.......... 46¾
300 Harlem R.......... 91	100 do.......... 46⅞
100 do.........b30 92	200 do.........s10 47
500 do.......... 92	100 Chi. & Alton R.... 86
200 do.........b30 92¾	50 Chi. & Alton Pref.. 95

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s,1-yr.C.N 98	300 Hud. R. R..........134¾
2,000 Tenn. St 6s, '90.. 58	500 do..........134½
55,000 Mo. State 6s..... 66¾	200 do..........134¼
200 Cum. Coal Pref..... 48½	100 do.........s60.134
100 do.........s30 48¾	50 do.........b10.134¾
600 do.......... 48⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.......120
500 do.......... 48⅞	100 M. &P.du C.R....... 57
100 do.........b10 49	750 M. S. & N. I......... 86
200 do.......... 49	100 do.........b15 86¼
100 Canton Co.......... 33¾	550 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...117
300 do.......... 34	100 do..........116⅝
300 Quicks. M. Co..... 58	100 Clev. & Pitts..b10.107
200 do.........b30 59¼	500 do..........106⅞
100 do.........b30 59½	1000 Clev. & Tol. R.....121
5 Pac. M. S. Co......220	500 do.........s10 120¾
200 Harlem R.......... 91¾	500 do.........s10 120½
500 N. Y. Cen. R........132	200 Chi. & R. I.......s60.124
500 do.........s10.132	100 do.........s30.124
100 Erie R..........108⅞	100 do.........b10.125
1500 do..........108⅞	300 do.......... 125
100 do.........b30.109	600 P., Ft. W. & Ch.... 84½
100 Erie Pref.......b30 103½	200 do.........s10 84¾
200 Reading R.........112	100 do.........b10 84½
200 do.........b15.112¼	100 do.........b10 84¾
200 do.........b10.112⅜	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

500 New-York Cen.....132	150 Gal. & Ch.R.ex-d.c.105
100 do.........btw.132	550 do.......... 105
200 Erie R.........b3.108⅞	200 Cleve. & Tol. R...s3.121
100 do.........c.108⅞	900 Chic. & R. I.......124¾
1800 do..........108⅞	100 do.........c.124⅞
200 do.........b5.108⅞	800 do.......... 125
400 do.........btw.108⅞	100 do.........s10.125
200 do.........s3 108⅞	1300 P., Ft. W. & C.... 85
200 Erie R. Prf.....s3.102⅞	300 do.........b3 85½
200 Hud. River R......134¾	200 do.........c 85
600 do..........134	200 do.........s10 85
300 do.........c.134	200 do.........s30 85
500 do.........s3.134	1200 Tol. & Wab. R..... 53¾
300 do.........c.134½	600 Cumb. Coal....... 48½
100 Harlem R.........c 91	200 do.........c 48⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R..... 86	100 do.........s4 48⅜
100 do.........b3 86	300 Quicksil. M. Co.... 57¼
200 do.......... 85⅞	200 do.......... 57
300 do.........btw 86	100 do.........s10 57
100 M. So. & N. I. G..b3.133⅜	300 Quartz H.G. M. Co. 13½
100 Cleve. & P. R...s10.106⅞	100 ....s30 13
2000 do.........b3 107	100 do.......... 13¾
600 do.........s3.106⅞	100 Lancaster Lead Co. 5¼
800 do..........106⅞	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

600 Erie R.........btw. 108⅞	100 Gal.&C.R..ex-d.s10.105⅝
400 do.........b3.108⅞	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.s30.120
200 do.........btw 108⅞	400 Chic. & R. I. R.....125½
200 do.........b4.108⅞	100 do.......... 126
1000 do..........108⅞	300 do..........126⅜
100 do.........b30.108⅞	100 do..........126⅜
100 do.........b30.109	15 Tol. & Wab..... 54⅜
500 do.........b3 108⅞	100 do.......... 54¼
100 Erie R. Prf'd..b10.103¼	100 do.........b3 54
100 Hud. R. R..........134½	200 P., Ft. W. & C...... 84⅞
200 Harlem R.......s60 91½	1200 do.......... 84⅞
500 M. S. & N. I. R...b3 86	100 do.........b3 84⅞
200 do.......... 86	200 Cumb. Coal...... 50
300 do.........b3 86½	100 do.......... 49⅞
200 Reading R. ex-d....112¼	100 do.........b3 50
500 do..........112½	300 do.......... 49⅞
300 Ill. Central.......117⅞	200 do.........b3 49⅞
100 do.........b3 117⅞	200 do.........b10 49⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts....b3.107⅛	600 Quicks. M. Co...... 59½
100 do..........107⅛	200 Lancaster Lead.... 4⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 26:

Increase in Loans	$2,226,302
Decrease in Specie	379,668
Decrease in Circulation	21,791
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	91,571

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 3, 1863.	Jan. 2, 1864.	Dec. 26, 1863.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,722,508	$69,722,508
Loans	173,810,009	174,714,465	172,488,163
Specie	35,954,550	25,161,935	25,541,603
Circulation	9,754,355	6,103,381	6,125,172
Gross Deposits	196,535,598	199,877,416	207,052,793
Exchanged	37,372,352	60,125,558	67,392,506
Undrawn	159,163,246	139,751,858	139,660,287
In Sub-Treasury	10,285,935	38,096,572	30,411,241

The Bank return shows an unexpected addition of two and a quarter millions to the line of loans and discounts. The other departments are quite steady. The specie average falls off less than the Treasury office gained during the week from Customs. The stock of gold in bank and in the Treasury together is $38,411,000.

The receipts into the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan are $1,436,091. The gold and legal-tender balances this afternoon are $38,331,256. The Customs to-day are $295,000.

The sharp demand for Money among the Stock Brokers continued to-day. The disbursements for the 1st January dividends thus far fail to relieve the market. The trouble appears to grow out of the requisitions made upon the Banks for Legal Tender Treasury Notes to pay in for the Popular Loan. The total of legal-tenders in Bank is down to-day to $19,100,000 from $20,250,000 on Saturday. The balances in the Treasury office, on the other hand, increase in about the same proportion, thus running ahead of the warrants made for Government disbursements. As compared with Saturday there was no perceptible difference in the working of the Money market to-day. The wants of borrowers were not supplied with the usual ease which follows the New-Year; but this made but little perceptible difference on the Stock Exchange, where orders for the rise on the Railway and Miscellaneous list again preponderated, and prices at the close of the day indicated a good degree of speculative confidence.

We understand that the regulations of the Government in regard to the movement of Cotton from Mississippi, Arkansas, West Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas are to be modified after the 5th inst. (to-morrow,) and that the new orders on the subject are likely to increase the shipments East from New-Orleans and Memphis. Our information is that the instructions of the Treasury and War Departments on this subject, which have heretofore worked both conflict and confusion on the Mississippi River, are henceforth to be in harmony, so as to avoid the conflict of authority between the Military Commanders and the special agents of the Treasury in that quarter.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday night. The Railways in most cases and Cumberland Coal were higher than at the Second Board. Gold has ruled a fraction easier through the day:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	152	151¾	Mich. Central	120¾	120
U.S. 6s. 1881	105¼	105¾	Mich. Southern	86⅜	86
N. Y. Central	132⅝	132	Mich. Guarant'd	134	134
Erie	108⅝	108¾	Illinois Cen.	117⅛	117⅛
Erie Preferred	103½	103⅜	Pittsburgh	108⅜	107⅛
Hudson	135	134½	Fort Wayne	85¾	85
Pacific Mail	223	226	Rock Island	124⅛	126⅜
Harlem	92	92	Galena	105⅛	105⅝
Canton	33¾	34	Reading	112⅜	112¼
Treas. cer., new	98	98	Quicksilver	57⅝	59
Toledo	121¼	121⅛	Cum'land Coal	47⅜	49⅞
Northwest	47	47	Mariposa	36	36

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York......118	Ocean......94
Manhattan......141	Am. Exchange......108
Merchants'......106	Bank of the Repub......102
America......125	People's......102
Greenwich......160	Nassau......105
Merchants' Exch......96	Continental......100
State of New-York......103	St. Nicholas......101¼
Mech. Bank. Ass......97	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s......104	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref......91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est......101	Chi. & N. W. firsts......92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub......101	Chi. & N. W. seconds......73
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64......100½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts......100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......115	Tol. & Wab. seconds......86
Erie firsts, '68......108	Clev. & Tol. S. F......106
Erie thirds, '83......111	Pitts., F.W. & Ch. firsts......105¾
Erie fifths, '88......106½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sec'ds......100
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77......103¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. thirds......87½
Harlem firsts, '64......101	Clev. & Pitts. thirds......100
Mich. S.&N.I. S.F......108	Miss. & Mo. L. G......60
Illinois Cen. '75......119½	

The Stock Exchange Board, with their accustomed liberality, have voted $1,000 as a New-Year's present to the United States Sanitary Commission.

Our Anti-Government neighbor of the *World* is exercised because the Secretary of the Treasury is depositing part of the public funds in the new National Banks. This departure from the Sub-Treasury system is distasteful to him. But the Secretary has law for it, and in pursuance of the National Banking Act, he will unquestionably exercise his authority and discretion in the premises. The National Banks established in this City, as the Money centre of the country, will be made fiscal agents of the Government to the full measure of security which they may find it agreeable to file with the Treasury Department at Washington. Our neighbor may as well make up his mind to as wide a departure from the Sub-Treasury practice, as the progress of the more recent system of National Banks will authorise. The latter, he may rely upon it, was not established without due reference to the support which it is to derive from the earnest support of the Government. We were not aware of the fact before, but rejoice to hear, through our neighbor, that the Secretary has already placed $700,000 in the First and Second National Banks of this City.

The following are the earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for the past month:

December, 1863	$484,550
December, 1862	403,571
Increase	$80,978

This is the largest single month's earning ever reported by the road. It would have been esteemed a respectable total for the Erie line a few years ago, and not unworthy of the New-York Central, when that line was first consolidated in 1853. The difference in the distance traversed by either is more than double the Hudson.

Subscriptions to the Central Mining Company of Colorado are advertised to be received at the office of Messrs. FEARING & DALTON, No. 54 Wall-street.

The Irving Savings Institution has declared its usual dividend, payable Jan. 18.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 15 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

The Germania Fire Insurance Company advertises in our columns that they have increased their capital from $200,000 to $500,000, and their total assets on the 1st inst. amounted to $575,000.

The annual meeting of the Quicksilver Mining Company took place in Philadelphia to-day. Over eighty thousand shares were represented, and the old Board unanimously reëlected. The Treasurer's report was considered very satisfactory, showing a certainty of placing the stock on a dividend-paying basis in a very short time. The report was ordered printed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 4, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 9,435 bbls. Flour, 125 bbls. and 1,412 bags Corn Meal, 403 bushels Wheat, 3,455 bushels Corn, 615 bushels Barley, 32,335 bushels Oats, 4,415 bushels Malt, 5,611 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,167 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at former prices. Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 33c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather more request, at previous prices. Middlings, 81c.@82c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request to-day, and desirable lots, especially of extra State, have been held with more firmness. Sales, since our last, 8,900 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 30 @$6 55; poor to choice extra State, at $6 75@$7 20, chiefly at $6 80@$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 70, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60, and inferior do, at $7 20@$7 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 30	@$6 55
Extra State	6 75	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 75	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former rates; sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active and advancing; sales 1,100 bbls. extra at $6 65@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $5 50@$6 65 ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $5 35@$5 65 for Jersey, $6@$6 10 afloat and in store for Brandywine, and $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, ₩ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$3 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, mainly by shippers, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last 106,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 82; Amber Western, $1 60@$1 62; Red Western at $1 53@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 50@$1 52½; Milwaukee Club at $1 46½@$1 50; Chicago Spring at $1 45@$1 48 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in limited request, at steady rates. Sales were made of 39,000 bushels, at $1 29@$1 30, chiefly at $1 30, for Mixed Western in store, and $1 23@$1 28 for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 25@$1 33 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in less request, at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 91c.@93c.; Western at 93c.@93½c.; State at 92c.@93c.; Prince Edward's Island at 91c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Sales 75,000 bushels. Barley continues inactive, at $1 35@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 1,600 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request at $1 40@$1 55 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in more demand, at 22c.@30c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited at former prices.

Stock in New-York, Jan. 2.

	1863.	1863.	1864.
Cuba muscovado, hhds	3,826	2,294	2,657
Cuba clayed, hhds	531	74	1,657
Porto Rico, hhds	1,074	723	176
Total bbls	5,431	3,091	4,490
Total hhds	1,963	5,148	3,387

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet but steady including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$2 95 ₩ gallon; Resin $27@$40 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $10 50@$13 ₩ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, at previous figures. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Linseed at $1 43@$1 47; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red at 77c.@79c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@33c.; Refined do. at 49c.@53c. free, and 46½c.@47½c. in bond ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 318 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, partly for future delivery, at full prices. Sales since our last, 4,600 bbls., at $21@$22 for New Mess here, and $22 for do., deliverable in February and March; $19 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 50@$18 62½ for two year Old Mess; $17@$18 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$21 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $14 50@$16 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request at 10c.@12c¾. for Hams, and 7c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Sales, 370 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is in fair demand at 9½c.@12½c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales, 1,100 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are selling more freely at 8¼c.@9c. ₩ lb. Lard is doing better; sales, 2,800 tcs. and bbls. at 12¼c.@13⅛c., the latter an extreme rate, and 13¼c. for February delivery, ₩ lb. Beef is inquired for, at full prices; sales 450 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $27@$30 ₩ tierce; sales 100 tierces, Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₩ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 13c.@16c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Jan. 1, 1864.	Dec. 1, 1863.	Jan. 1, '63.
Clean	317	407	454
Mess	38,977	67,452	57,170
Thin Mess	1,827	2,933	1,562
Prime Mess	4,140	7,130	1,939
Flank	63	45	35
Prime	4,022	7,653	4,955
Rumps	194	381	467
Refuse Mess	7,929	10,285	7,310
Refuse Prime Mess	3,228	4,736	
Refuse Prime	1,650	1,548	937
Other Refuse	643	1,894	2,545
Uninspected	15,998	5,007	23,417
Grand total bbls	78,988	109,471	100,791

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	4,181	3,176	3,044
Repacked Chicago Mess	1,362	2,714	4,913
Railroad Beef	604	562	87
Refuse Mess	1,693	1,690	1,589
Other refuse	1,318	1,056	2,077
Tcs. prime Mess	4,201	2,721	2,442
Country Mess	10,053	8,336	9,855
Country Prime	1,016	736	1,323
Uninspected tcs	21,473	13,564	7,899
Uninspected bbls	61,054	32,247	78,743
Grand total tcs. and bbls	106,955	66,802	111,472

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at full rates. Sales, since our last, 510 hhds., including New Orleans, at 13½c.@14¼c., and Cuba at 11¾c.@12½c.; also 717 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13c. per lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Jan. 2.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Cuba, hhds	17,072	16,077	13,300
Porto Rico, hhds	1,655	750	1,768
New-Orleans, hhds	376	12,907	3,766
English Islands, hhds	469	96	1,014
Martinique, hhds	570		1,366
Grand total hhds	20,762	29,840	21,214
Melado, hhds	1,426	123	600
Total boxes	17,514	8,756	41,880
Total bags	94,544	88,048	74,621

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 95,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12½c.; and 80 pkgs Grease at 10¾c. per lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 2,350 bbls. at 90c.@94c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The Market has been more active to-day, but rates have been much depressed. For Liverpool the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 9d.@1s. ₩ bbl.; 35,000 bush. Wheat at 2½d.@3½d. ₩ bush.; 300 bales Hops at ½d. by sailing vessel, and ¾d. by steamer ₩ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef by an American vessel at 2s.; 2,750 pkgs. Bacon, Butter and Cheese at 12s. 6d.@15s. by sailing vessel, and 30s. steamer; 500 bags Bone Scraps at 15s. ₩ ton. For London, 560 bbls. Pork at 2s. 3d. by an American, and 3s. by a neutral vessel; 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 500 pkgs. Cheese at 35s. per ton. For Antwerp, 100 bales Hops at 1c. ₩ lb.; 300 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₩ bbl. For Bremen 150 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 618, 620, 600, 611, 813, 641, 520, 423, 589, 938, 383, 162, 270, 1121, 958, 578, 661, 794, 1138.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 693, 2951, 2959, 2981, 2987, 2991, 641, 2655, 2587, 3103, 3125, 3127, 3131, 2275, 2777. *Part II*—Nos. 2726, 2850, 634, 216, 2844, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2882, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2948, 2958.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 75, 275, 196, 106, 243, 259, 246, 298, 299, 258, 262, 263, 264, 266, 1396. *Part II*—Nos. 190, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281.

Prize—Escape from a Blockaded Port—Property Restored.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Sloop Evening Star and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured May 29, 1863, in Warsaw Sound, by the gunboat *Cimarone.* The vessel was found unseaworthy, and was appraised, by a naval survey, at $10, and left at Port Royal. Her cargo was transhipped to this port, and was appraised here at $3,892 50. It consisted of cotton. The owners of the vessel and cargo appeared to defend the suit. The evidence showed that the vessel, which was a sloop of about nine tons burden, left Savannah on a voyage to Nassau; that the cargo belonged to the owners of the vessel, who were residents in Georgia, but Prussians by birth, and not naturalized. One was unmarried, the other married. The vessel sailed under the rebel flag and a rebel pass. The testimony of the two owners was positive and direct, both on the preparatory examination and subsequent one, given under the allowance of further proof that their actual and sole purpose in coming out of Savannah was to escape with their property from the Confederate authority, and deliver the vessel and cargo and themselves to the protection of the blockading squadron of the United States. There was collateral evidence of this intention of theirs, manifested by declarations to friends before the dispatch of the vessel, and preparations made.

Held by the Court—That there is no ground to doubt the fairness and reliability of the representations given in evidence.

That the evidence brings the case within the principle declared by the Circuit Court in the case of the *Gen. C. C. Pinkney*, and that the withdrawal of the property in question from an enemy and blockaded port does not subject it to capture as prize of war.

Libel dismissed, and property restored, but without costs, there being probable cause for the seizure.

For the United States, the District-Attorney and Mr. Andrews; for claimants, Mr. Wilcoxson.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Garvin.

Althon vs. *Lynch.*—Motion denied without costs. Papers on file. Opinion with Special Term Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Jan. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Dec. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Jan. 6	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Jan. 9	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Matanzas	Jan. 9	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Asia*, will close on Tuesday, (to-day) at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hammonia*, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)...5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at......5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl, as nurse; can take the entire charge of grown children. Has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 238 West 16th-st., from 9 to 5.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a young woman, a Protestant, a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or as waitress. Can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived nearly four years. To be seen at No. 142 West 31st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; or would go out by the day; understands any sewing-machine. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at 105 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as regular housemaid; has ten years City reference. Call at No. 146 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., for two days. MRS. KENNA.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches, the English and American styles of cooking, pastry, soups and game. Wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid, or would assist with washing. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 6th-av., 2d story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does up linens in the most excellent style; wages $9. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply for two days at No. 345 3d-avenue, between 26th and 27th-streets. References given.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl, to do chamberwork, in a small family. Please call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR SEWER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation; is a good sewer; understands chamberwork and the care of children. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a situation by a young girl, to do housework in a respectable private family; is a good washer and ironer, and good cook and excellent baker. Call at No. 77 28th-st., 4th floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wants work by the day or month; can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of sewing; will be otherwise useful; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 311 East 10th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress in a gentleman's family; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 278 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, AS laundress in a private family, by a Protestant woman; City reference given. Apply at No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the cottages.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent laundress. Can be seen for to-day at an old employer's, No. 42 West 32d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; would not object to assist in chamberwork if the family is small; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 31st-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A Protestant woman as children's maid and seamstress. Apply on TUESDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 16 Gramercy Park.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, A CHILD TO NURSE, at No. 13 West 44th-st., by Mrs. A. CARRIGAN; breast milk two weeks old; reference to Dr. Edward Downes Connery, No. 601 2d-av.

AT SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 138 7th st., corner 6th-av.—Families in City and country can find Protestant, Catholic and German help with good recommendations, to wit: cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general houseworkers and small girls. Also, male help.

FAMILIES' WASHING AND IRONING will be attended to at the shortest notice, in No. 95 West 32d-st., by Mrs. LATTIN.

MALES.

A PRACTICAL MAN, WHO IS WELL ACQUAINTED with the City, and who has been with his late employers over twenty years, would undertake the collection of rents, physicians' bills, and also the collection of bills of every description. He will give undisputed qualifications of character and honesty, and security if required. Refers to D. Underhill and W. F. Underhill, Esqs., of the New-York Fire and East River Insurance Companies. Any communication left at the *Times* Office, addressed H. J. B., Box 164, will be attended to.

AS BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER.—Wanted, by a middle-aged man, a situation as book-keeper and cashier in a first-class importing or manufacturing house; he has acted in that capacity for over ten years in one of the largest houses in this City, having faithfully performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of his late employers, as the testimonials will prove: he is also familiar with foreign exchanges, calculation of goods, and in fact, possesses all the qualifications of a thorough book-keeper. Address FIGURES, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, by a respectable man and wife without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of green-house and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables, the laying out of grounds; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; both understand their business perfectly; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.—THE ADVERTISER, 18 years of age, boards with his parents, desires a situation in a wholesale hardware house where he can learn the business. Can give reference as to character, &c. Address JAMES M. McDONALD, Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single young man, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; has good City references. No objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a sober, steady young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Can produce the best of City and country references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Please call or address J. P., No. 14 East 19th-st., New-York, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or groom to a gentleman in the City, by an honest, sober, industrious man; understands his business; has good City references. Address C. W., Box 200 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SITUATION together, man as coachman and groom, wife as chambermaid or to take care of children and do sewing; both Protestants; no family; have the best of reference as to character and capability; country preferred. Address S. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young German, as gardener, and to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Call on, or address HERMAN, at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, to take care of a horse and carriage, and cow if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY a young German who is at present filling a situation as book-keeper and shipping clerk in New-York. Address H., Box No. 90, *Times* Office.

A GOOD SECOND TENOR SINGER wishes to make an engagement in some Church Choir. Address H., Box No. 28, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN from the country, 20 years of age; can give the best of City references. Address W., Box No. 61, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS, who can work with a sewing machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing. One who is familiar with hair-dressing preferred. Apply at No. 17 East 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a German or Swiss girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at 143 East 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.

VARNISH-MAKER WANTED.—ONE WHO has had experience as a first-class maker of coach and furniture varnishes, and can give good references as to character and capability, can obtain a pleasant and permanent situation. Apply at office of GEORGE W. DOW & SON, No. 146 Water-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework in a small family. German or Scotch preferred. Call from 9 o'clock to 12 at No. 168 West 50th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST AT THE Receiving Teller's desk in a bank. Salary limited. Address, with references, Box No. 1,208 New-York City Post-office.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 385 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

FREDERICK J. EASTON HAS AN INTEREST in our firm from this date.
EASTON & COMPANY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of BOSTWICK, SABIN & CLARK, for the transaction of the Hat, Cap and Straw Goods business, at Nos. 65 and 67 Worth-st., corner of Church-st.
OLIVER N. BOSTWICK,
GEORGE D. SABIN,
JONAS CLARK,
ISAAC P. GREENVAULT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned has this day associated with himself Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS, and will continue the iron business at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the firm name of HOLDEN & HOPKINS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. JAS. C. HOLDEN.

NOTICE.

No. 55 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
GEORGE E. WHITE and JOHN E. MAY have formed a partnership, beginning at this date, and the business will be continued in the name of
GEORGE E. WHITE & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of carrying on the general Dry Goods Commission business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of KENDALL, CLEVELAND & OPDYKE.

That the sole general partners interested in the said partnership are JOSEPH S. KENDALL, of the town of Orange, County of Essex, State of New Jersey; HENRY M. CLEVELAND, of the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, and HENRY B. OPDYKE, of the City of New-York.

That the sole special partners interested in the partnership are GEORGE OPDYKE, of the City of New-York, who has contributed the sum of *one hundred thousand* dollars in cash toward the capital of the said firm; ROBERT L. TAYLOR, of the City of New-York, who has contributed the sum of *fifty thousand* dollars in cash toward the said capital, and SETH B. STITT, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, who has contributed the sum of *fifty thousand* dollars in cash toward the said capital.

That the said partnership commences on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, (1864), and terminates on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, (1866.)

That, by the terms of the said partnership, the special partners are not liable for the debts of the partnership beyond the amounts respectively contributed by them to the capital as above stated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.
General Partners, { JOSEPH S. KENDALL, HENRY M. CLEVELAND, HENRY B. OPDYKE,
Special Partners, { GEORGE OPDYKE, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, SETH B. STITT.

NOTICE.—ERNEST GIRAUD AND HENRY J. BARBEY have retired from the firm of A. ISELIN & CO. The Banking and Commission business will be conducted by ADRIAN ISELIN alone, under the same old name.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 31, 1863.
ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY I. BARBEY.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Limited Partnership, according to the laws of the State of New-York, under the name, or firm, of "GIRAUD, BARBEY & CO." The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling merchandise on commission. The names of the general partners interested therein are Ernest Giraud and Henry I. Barbey, residing in the City of New-York, and Auguste Richard, residing at Hoboken, in New-Jersey. The name of the special partner is Adrian Iselin, residing in the City of New-York, who has contributed the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars to the common stock. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and terminate on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 31, 1863.
ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY I. BARBEY,
AUGUSTE RICHARD.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, expires this day by limitation.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
FRED. W. DEVOE,
CHARLES PRATT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business of importing and manufacturing Paints, Oils, &c., as heretofore, at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

The books and accounts of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT are at our office for settlement.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
CHAS. PRATT.
T. B. HIDDEN.
LEONARD RICHARDSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

FREDERICK W. DEVOE, of the above firm, having bought the Paint Factory in Horatio-st., New-York, and the Petroleum Packing Warehouse and Yard at Hunter's Point, will continue the business of manufacturing and selling White Lead, Zinc White, Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Refined Petroleum, etc., in connection with GEORGE W. DEVOE and JAMES F. DRUMMOND, under the style of
F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
Store, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

C. R. MARVIN & SONS HAVE THIS DAY admitted as a copartner Mr. ARCHIBALD R. VIELE. They will continue the commission business in stocks, bonds, Government securities and gold, under the firm of C. R. MARVIN & CO.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
ARCHIBALD R. VIELE,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP, TAYLOR & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent; G. M. GROVES retires from business. The business will be continued under the name of NORTHRUP, TAYLOR & CO.
W. B. NORTHRUP,
G. H. TAYLOR,
A. F. HAZEN,
J. W. WHITNEY,
R. S. MARVIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of THOMAS BENT & SON, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners.
THOMAS BENT.
SAMUEL S. BENT.

The iron foundry business will be continued by the subscriber at the old stand, No. 212 East 26th-st.
SAMUEL S. BENT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FARRINGTON, LEONARD & CO., for the transaction of the wholesale grocery business, and will occupy the store No. 115 Broadway.
HARVEY FARRINGTON.
WILLIAM B. LEONARD.
GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of LABAGH & FARRINGTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ISAAC LABAGH.
HARVEY FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

D. K. BAKER IS FROM THIS DATE A member of our firm, which will be known as BAKERS & VAIL, and will continue the wholesale fish, provision and commission business, at Nos 172 and 174 Reade-st., corner of Washington.
BAKER & VAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership, under the firm of J. & T. MILLS, for the purpose of continuing the dry goods business—also, the manufacture of cloaks and mantillas, at No. 138 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts.
JOHN MILLS, (late of Cincinnati,)
THOMAS MILLS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THEO. B. TAYLOR has this day associated with him Mr. MINOT S. MORGAN, and from this date the LEATHER AND FINDING BUSINESS will be continued at NO. 35 SPRUCE ST., under the firm of TAYLOR & MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of S. J. JOSEPH & SON, at No. 23 William-st., and will conduct the Gold and Stock Commission business at the above place.
S. J. JOSEPH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. LAURENS JOSEPH.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE to conduct the Stock business at No. 23 William-st., as heretofore. All orders attended to with the usual promptness.
J. E. P. LAZARUS.
DEC. 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. WM. H. PHIPPS IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

No. 56 WALL-ST., Jan. 2, 1864.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN MR. B. L. DE FOREST into partnership, and will continue the stock and note business under the firm of PALMER & DE FOREST.
F. H. PALMER.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the style of JANSON, BOND & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign, as heretofore, in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, January 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—C. W. CARY HAS THIS day associated with him Mr. R. H. MORRIS and the Shoe Finding and Leather business will be continued under the firm of CARY & MORRIS, at No. 306 Pearl-st.

MR. A. T. BATTEL RETIRES FROM our firm this day, and Mr. JAMES W. PAYNE is admitted as partner from this date.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. FULLER BROS.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITTED a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of BENEDICT, HALL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner is authorized to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
R. S. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
L. S. BENEDICT,
JAN. 1, 1864. H. C. SOUTHWICK.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., commencing Jan. 1, 1864, and terminating Jan. 1, 1867, and will continue the business lately carried on by BENEDICT, HALL & CO., at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY C. SOUTHWICK,
JESSE ST. JOHN,
ADOLPHUS F. CARTER,
AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM,
MATTHEW BUNKER,
ROSWELL S. BENEDICT,
JAN. 1, 1864. Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Horace E. Ketchum retiring from the business.
HORACE E. KETCHUM,
JOHN G. MARSHALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. JOHN H. JOHNSON.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MARSHALL, JOHNSON & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the jobbing millinery business, heretofore conducted by Horace E. Ketchum & Co., at No. 351 Broadway.
JOHN G. MARSHALL,
JOHN H. JOHNSON,
MARCUS A. HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM P. HILL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership of the past four years between the subscribers, under the name of IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., expired by its own limitation, on the 31st day of December, 1863, and that the business of said firm will be settled by Henry Ivison and Henry F. Phinney, at the old stand, Nos 48 and 50 Walker-st.
HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
TUNIS S. QUACKENBUSH.
NEW-YORK Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO., and will carry on the publishing, bookselling and stationery business, at the old stand, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st.
HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the merchant tailoring business, at their present number, No. 229 Broadway.
S. HATFIELD,
C. W. HATFIELD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. A. S. HATFIELD.

All persons having any claims against S. HATFIELD will please present them; likewise all owing S. HATFIELD will please settle.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of PERRY, TAGGART & KELLOGG, for the purpose of importing and jobbing SILK and FANCY DRY GOODS, store No. 79 Franklin-st.
JONAS F. PERRY,
PHILIP S. TAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. FRANK KELLOGG.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH expires this day, by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners, at their old stand, Nos. 100 and 102 Reade st.
W. L. CONKLIN,
A. D. FENTON,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863. G. DUNSPAUGH.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of CONKLIN, FENTON & MILLER, and will continue the Wholesale Clothing business at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.
W. L. CONKLIN,
A. D. FENTON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. THEO. J. MILLER.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of DUNSPAUGH, STILLWELL & PEARSALL, and will continue the Wholesale Clothing business at Nos. 75 and 77 Duane-st., east of Broadway.
G. DUNSPAUGH,
R. H. STILLWELL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. WM. PEARSALL, JR.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between S. J. JOSEPH and J. E. P. LAZARUS, under the firm name and style of JOSEPH & LAZARUS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
S. J. JOSEPH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. J. E. P. LAZARUS.

NOTICE.—MR. A. H. KING, HITHERTO ACTING as our Agent, at No. 223 West-st., has no longer any connection whatever with our business there or elsewhere, and all accounts due to us, or by us, will be collected or paid by ourselves.
DENHURST & EMERSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED has this day associated with himself Mr. JESSE A. GRAVES, and will hereafter continue the Photographic Stock Business at No. 10 Spring-st., under the name and firm of WILCOX & GRAVES. JAMES WILCOX.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

S. M. WALLER THIS DAY ASSOCIATES with himself THEO. EMERY and HENRY IVEY, and will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of S. M. WALLER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 11 PINE-ST., Jan. 1, 1864.

HERBERT D. WARD IS A PARTNER IN my business from this date. The firm will be QUINTARD & WARD. E. A. QUINTARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. J. F. ROECK has ceased to be the agent of STOLTERFOHT, SONS & CO., Liverpool.
JANUARY 1, 1864.

MR. WM. H. BADEAU HAS BEEN ADMITTED to partnership in our house, Jan. 1, 1864, and the firm will hereafter be E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ALEXANDER K. HACKETT AND GEORGE W. KETCHAM are this day admitted members of our firm.
E. KETCHAM & CO.
NEW-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF CLOAKS.
LYONS VELVET CLOAKS.
VELOUR CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS.
ENGLISH and FRENCH BEAVER DO.
RUSSIAN SABLE DO.
DIAGONAL and FROSTED BEAVER, DO.
CHINCHILLA, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX DO.

I have determined upon selling off the balance of my extensive stock for the next thirty days at such a reduction in price that the most sceptical cannot fail to see the unusually low prices now quoted.
GEO. CAREY,
475 Broadway.
MISSES' GARMENTS included in the reduction.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

RETIREMENT OF
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY,
FROM BUSINESS.
PEREMPTORY CLOSING OUT SALE.

The subscriber, being about to relinquish business, now offers his magnificent stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, MERINOES, POPLINS,
OTTOMAN AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACAS,
CASHMERES, DELAINES,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, WHITE GOODS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
At a positive reduction in prices of
FROM TWENTY TO FORTY PER CENT.

Housekeepers and others will find this sale will give them an opportunity to purchase at prices much lower than it is probable will occur again for several years.
Goods delivered daily, by expressmen, in all surrounding cities, free from charge.
Store and House to let. Fixtures for sale.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
near Houston street.

BROADWAY CLOAK EMPORIUM.
No. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CLOAKS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS, IN
VELVET CLOAKS,
SILK CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
WHITE OPERA CLOAKS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 85 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AMERICAN NEEDLE COMPANY.—J. W. BARTLETT, No. 442 Broadway, New-York. All kinds of sewing-machine Needles, Hackle, Gill, comb hard Pins. Bartlett's burnished hand Needles. "We have found Bartlett's Needles a wonderful improvement over others for machine or hand-sewing. Try sample, dollar's worth, or 250, any sizes, for 50c., by mail."—MME. DEMOREST.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILLIE RIELY—LAW FOR LADIES—THE IRISH TUTOR.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Navy Department has received official advices of the attack upon the gunboat *Marblehead* in Stono River, S. C. The engagement between the vessels and rebel battery was quite severe. The *Marblehead*, *Pawnee* and *C. P. Williams* were engaged. The rebels were finally driven from their battery, leaving two guns, which were captured by an expedition from the vessels. The *Marblehead* was considerably injured, being struck five times. Our loss was 3 killed and 4 wounded.

Our special dispatch from Washington announces that the whole matter of the exchange of prisoners is to be confided to Gen. BUTLER'S hands, and that all the prisoners in our possession, to the number of thirty thousand, are to be assembled at Point Lookout.

Advices from Washington represent that the operations and forces of the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley are exaggerated. A force of 6,000 or 7,000 of the enemy are said to be no nearer than Woodstock, and none have been seen in the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A military Commission sitting at Norfolk, Va., has developed the rather astonishing fact that a chartered Government transport, (the steamer *John A. Warner*,) whose value was about $65,000, has earned, at the rate of her charter, the sum of $173,500 to date. The Government has furnished coal, and the expenses of the boat have not exceeded $1 200 per month, which have been defrayed by selling goods and meals on board.

A dispatch from Leavenworth states, that on the 18th of December, a fight took place near Fort Gibson, Cherokee country, between Col. PHILLIPS, with the loyal Indian brigade, and 1,000 guerrillas under the cutthroat QUANTRELL. The rebels were thoroughly defeated, who left fifty killed and wounded on the field.

The examination of four of the *Chesapeake* pirates was begun at St. Johns, N. B., yesterday. Capt. WILLETS gave his testimony.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Legislature meets at Albany, to-day. The caucuses of the Union party and the Democrats were held last evening. Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD is the Union nominee for Speaker; JOS. B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida, for Clerk; CHARLES E. YOUNG, of Oswego, for Sergeant-at-Arms. The Democratic nominee for Speaker is JACOB L. SMITH, of New-York; JOHN C. JACOBS, of Kings, for Clerk; GILES VAN HORN, of Montgomery, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Common Council for 1864 met and organized at noon yesterday. There was a full attendance of the Councilmen and also of the Aldermen. The vacancy in the latter Board, by the death of ANDRE FROMENT, of the Fifteenth District, will not be filled, it is understood, the Board having concluded not to order a special election to fill it. JOHN T. HENRY was elected President of this Board, and JAMES HAYES was elected President of the Board of Councilmen. Each Board reelected its former Clerks. After completing the organization, each Board took a short recess to await the presentation of Mayor GUNTHER'S Message. This was received at 1 o'clock. The Aldermen listened to its entire reading, and afterward ordered five thousand copies of it to be printed; the Councilmen listened to the reading of only a portion of it, and then laid it over to be printed in their minutes. The details of the organization of each Board, together with the Mayor's Message and President HENRY'S and HAYES' speeches on the occasion may be found in the official proceedings in another portion of the TIMES. Both Boards adjourned to Monday next, the Councilmen at 1 and the Aldermen at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Supervisors for 1864 met and organized at noon yesterday. There is only one new member this year—HENRY SMITH. WM. M. TWEED was elected President. His address on taking the chair was characteristically brief, practical and forcible. Besides advising economy, he called attention to the important duties of the Volunteer and Riot Damage Claim Committees. JOSEPH B. YOUNG was reëlected Clerk, and R. S. SELMES and E. A. WOODWARD Assistants. The Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. of the 12th inst.

Elsewhere is published the Annual Report of the Board of Metropolitan Police. At this juncture it will be found of peculiar interest. It is full of facts and of information, and will show the efficiency and value of what Gov. SEYMOUR is seeking to destroy. The report should be read by every one.

The funeral of Archbishop HUGHES will take place on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Second Congressional District of New-Hampshire has filled its quota of troops under the last call.

The Baltimore *American*, one of the best as well as most loyal newspapers in the country, has just begun the sixty-fourth year of its existence. The Boston *Advertiser*, also one of the ablest of the Provincial press, has begun the second half century of its existence.

A lady recently returned to Hartford, Conn., from the South, who paid $1,500 as the traveling expenses of her trip.

Lieut. GEORGE B. COLEMAN, of the Corps d'Afrique, who was taken prisoner some time ago near Port Hudson, La., writes to Gen. HITCHCOCK from Libby prison, Richmond, under date of the 24th of December, as follows: "Having seen a statement in the NEW-YORK TIMES that I had been executed, I deem it my duty to inform you that I am an occupant of this prison, and am receiving treatment in common with other prisoners here."

The Stock market kept firm yesterday, and the Money market still active. Gold a fraction lower than on Saturday.

The cattle yards were scarcely filled at the opening of sales on Monday morning, owing to a smash-up on the Harlem road, and various detentions on other routes. Only 2,000 bullocks were on sale at Forty-fourth street, in the morning, but 600 more came in during the day, and some 400 more are expected for to-day. Trade was brisk, at an advance of ½c. ℔ lb., and in view of an approaching snow storm, which might prevent stock trains from getting in, butchers nearly cleared the yards by night. The prevailing prices of good cattle were 10½c. to 11½c. ℔ lb., net weight; extras, 12c.@13c.

Breadstuffs were in moderate demand yesterday; prices of desirable lots of Flour and Wheat favored sellers. Corn and Oats were depressed. Provisions were more active. Sugars, Tallow, and Whisky, attracted more attention. Cotton was salable and steady. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Wool, and Tobacco. Heavier freight engagements were reported, but at easier rates.

The Policy toward the Subdued Rebels.

The Committees in Congress which have in charge the business of elaborating plans for the restoration of loyal government in the South, when military force has done its work, we trust will be in no hurry to report. Whatever their ability or diligence, they cannot at present discreetly settle upon any particular method.

A prime element in the problem is still uncertain, and so must remain until our armies take possession. We mean the disposition of the Southern people themselves. Who can yet say whether they will remain sullen, and stubborn, and refractory after defeat, or return with alacrity and enthusiasm to their old allegiance? The American nature has never yet been tested in this kind of experience. We know how it was with the English, in the Restoration of the seventeenth century. MONK had no sooner marched upon London, and declared for a free Parliament and the restoration of the exiled Royal family, than, as MACAULAY says, "the whole nation was wild with delight. Wherever he appeared, thousands thronged around him, shouting and blessing his name. The bells of all England rang joyously; the gutters ran with ale; and, night after night, the sky five miles round London was reddened by innumerable bonfires." In France, the reaction was even more violent on the restoration of LOUIS XVIII. In fact, the current set against the fallen Emperor, and for the restored dynasty, with a perfect furor. All classes joined in it; all heads were swept away by the torrent. When the time came for the elections, which soon afterwards occurred, ALISON says:

> "Public opinion in the Provinces threw itself, without reflection and without reserve, into the very extremes of Royalist prejudice. Prudence, wisdom, foresight, moderation, justice, were alike disregarded. Only one voice was listened to, and it was that of passion; one only thirst was felt—it was that of vengeance. A flood, broad and irresistible as the tides of the ocean, overspread France, from the banks of the Rhine to the shores of the Atlantic. All attempts to stem it were in vain, or rather, by irritating, they tended to inflame its violence. Even the presence of the allied troops, and their occupation of the cities and the departments where the elections were going on, was no restraint upon the general fervor. On the contrary, they tended only to increase it; for who had brought that burden upon themselves—that disgrace upon their country? Mortified by defeat, humiliated by conquest, oppressed by contributions, irritated by insult, the French people had no mode of giving vent to their universal feelings of indignation but by returning to the Legislature members animated by the same sentiments; and so strong were their feelings, so universal their indignation, that they sent to Paris a Chamber of Representatives *more counter-revolutionary than the allied sovereigns—more Royalist than the King*.'

Will there be any such reaction as this among the masses of the South? Will they, in the extremity of their disaster, turn against the Slave-power, the cause of all their woes, as the vanquished French people turned against NAPOLEON? Nobody can yet predict. All that is known is that in those portions of the "Confederacy" we have reclaimed, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, the Union feeling which has manifested itself is marked with great vehemence, and is setting in against the Slave Power with a wrath and a radicalism that go beyond anything we find here at the North, and that almost astound us. It is undeniable that there is a principle in human nature that impels men, both individually and in masses, when great humiliation has been inflicted, to seek for a scapegoat on which to cast their reproach. Pride is the last feeling which can be conquered in human hearts; and the tendency always is to impute calamity, when it comes, to something else than their own weakness or folly. The common people of the South were infatuated in allowing themselves to be deceived and misled as they were by the Slave Power; but it would be in perfect analogy with what has again and again occurred in history if they were to make the memory of that infatuation not a sting of self-reproach, as it ought to be, but a maddening goad against the power which they were so weak as to trust; and if thus they were to rally to the old flag with all the more fervor because of the Anti-Slavery Proclamations which have been sent in advance of it.

Now, if any such feeling as this takes possession of the common people of the South, the policy to be adopted toward them, of course, ought to be very different from what would be necessary if they should defiantly plant themselves in an attitude of forcible resistance. In the case of a prompt popular reaction against the rebel leaders, there would be, in fact, no good reason for not accepting the proposition, submitted to the House by Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, admitting the people of the entire South to the full, unrestricted enjoyment of their civil rights, and a reëstablishment of the *status quo ante bellum*, so soon as military resistance should cease. On the other hand, if the rebel spirit shall still remain unbroken among the masses after the rebel military power has been crushed, it will be possible to secure public safety and tranquillity only through the most rigid restrictions.

Manifestly, then, it is the true policy to avoid as long as possible all decision of the method to be adopted toward the conquered rebels. The general outlines shadowed forth in the Amnesty Proclamation are quite sufficient; and even these the President wisely reserved the power of changing, if circumstances should, in his judgment, make it expedient. Our present business is not against the military power of the "Confederacy." This war should be prosecuted with unabated vigor until the last rebel army is conquered. There will then be quite time enough to learn the real disposition of the Southern people, and to devise measures appropriate to that disposition. There can be no safety in any settlement of policy anterior to that.

Imperialism and Liberty in France.

MICHAEL CHEVALIER, who is better known as a political economist than as a politician, is acting in the French Corps Legislatif as a thick-and-thin partisan of the Imperial *régime*. In a recent speech he declares that the Emperor has,

> "without hesitation, admitted the two principles of 1789, equality, as his uncle had done, and liberty, which NAPOLEON I. had left in the shade, and which the present Emperor recognized by the right of election, for what is there more liberal or more progressive than universal suffrage? It is more extensive than anything which exists in England and in America. The former has something equivalent to an electoral qualification, and in the latter the right of voting is confined to whites. As regards the right of suffrage, which is the culminating point of our public liberties, the present Emperor has accomplished a great progress, and he is the most progressive of the legislators of his time. The consequence, glorious for him and for the country, is, that democracy has been reconciled with the other classes of society. It is pacified and conducts itself honorably. The effect of that reconciliation is that all sovereigns have admitted the right of voting to their subjects. Electoral liberty has covered the whole surface of Europe, and we have attained a situation which is perfectly satisfactory for every generous mind."

The fact is that universal suffrage in France has so far found favor in the eyes of the supporters of the empire solely or in great part because it has hitherto been made to express nothing but approval of the Government and its policy. That none of the Bonapartists have the slightest faith in it is proved by the fact that until last year it was made the duty of every Prefet and Sous Prefet to indicate to the public, with all the weight of his authority, the proper person to vote for at the elections. All persons voting for the opposition candidate were, if in any way dependent on the Government, openly threatened with the loss of their places; printers were forbidden to print opposition placards or tickets, and the Police were instructed to prevent the distribution of the latter at the polls. Moreover, as all newspapers are liable to suppression after three warnings, and as these warnings may be given arbitrarily by the Prefet for such reasons as he pleases to assign, and without any appeal from his decision—and as political meetings are not allowed to be held in any part of France, it can be readily understood that universal suffrage has existed only in name. No serious opposition could possibly be organized, nor was any trustworthy expression of popular feeling possible under such restrictions as the above. We all know here what the chances of a political party would be at an election if it had previously been deprived of the right of either printing or talking. That these things should be done in France is bad enough; but that men like M. CHEVALIER should come forward and gravely ask the world to admire them as proofs of the Imperial deference for the popular will, is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable examples on record either of impudence or servility.

Within the last year the more intelligent classes in France having recovered from that dread of socialism which prepared the way for the *coup d'etat*, and which has hitherto been the strongest prop of the empire, the voice of opposition has again made itself heard pretty loudly in Paris and one or two of the large towns. In these places Government officials possess none of the social weight and but few of the powers of arrogance which they can boast in the country districts, and the chit-chat of saloons and workshops in some degree does the work which under a free government ought to be done by the press and the platform. Consequently, we see now in the Corps Legislatif a tolerably large and very able opposition, with every prospect of having each year large accessions to their numbers. What remains now to be proved is whether M. CHEVALIER and his fellow worshipers will be as much enamored of democracy and universal suffrage when the opposition becomes sufficiently powerful to demand a larger share in the work of legislation, as now, when it is compelled to confine itself to mere protests? Will the voice of the people be as truly the voice of God when it is raised in condemnation as when it is raised in praise? We suspect not.

M. CHEVALIER'S assertion that the Emperor has admitted without hesitation the two principles of 1789, equality and liberty, is partly a platitude and partly untrue. He has admitted the principle of equality because he could not help it. He found it existing, and it would not be possible to eradicate it without a revolution vastly more bloody than the first one. Equality had become the very foundation of French society before the name of BONAPARTE had ever been heard in politics. As to his admitting "the principle of liberty," the best answer we can make to this proposition, is to ask any Frenchman to tell us what *political* rights Frenchmen now possess that they did not possess before 1789? Have they any real share in the government of their country which they did not then enjoy? Is worship more free than it was then? Is education more free, or is the press? Do Frenchmen now enjoy the right of meeting any more than they did then? Are they any more secure from arbitrary arrest than they were then? Is there any remedy at law for the trespass or wrong doing of public functionaries which was not then available? If these things be not of the essence of liberty, or if liberty can be said to exist without them, all we can say is that we do not know in America what liberty is. Not one of them does France possess; and as long as she does not possess them the order of things which the present Emperor has founded can only last as long as he lasts. He supplies it with all its vitality.

No democracy is real which the people themselves are not capable of perpetuating and carrying on. A democracy in which, to use the jargon of the French courtiers, the work of "initiation" is confined to an irresponsible chief, is so like despotism, that no man in the country would, we suppose, suffer in the smallest degree, in mind, body or estate, if that chief were to declare himself the descendant of the sun and moon, and govern in the name of eternal fitness.

The Removal of the Police Commissioners.

Small men cannot do great things, but they *can* do extraordinary ones. In fact, it is your smaller class of men—those who cannot see far, who cannot think broadly and deeply, who are easily carried away by prejudices and resentments—that are most likely to take to strange ways. Especially is this the case with such men when in high office at a momentous period. Their acts then can hardly help being extraordinary; for the very fact that these acts are in character with themselves makes them out of character with the situation.

The great difficulty with Gov. SEYMOUR, from the beginning of his administration, has been that he has never comprehended the time. He has seen no difference between the demands of the present crisis and the ways of those days when party ruled without a question. He looks at all things from his old party positions; gauges them by party standards; deals with them solely for party ends. It has thus resulted that he has all the while been out of harmony with this period, and has committed the most remarkable blunders. It was very well for him in old days to foment division between his political opponents by agitating against some obnoxious law, like the prohibitory liquor law; but he missed it egregiously when he undertook in this national struggle, to divide the friends of the Union, by stirring up a crusade against New-England for what he called an undue representation in the Senate. It was all well in other times to indorse a hard-pressed party friend in another State; but it was an act of great folly in him, in an emergency like this, to interpose for the sedition-monger VALLANDIGHAM, and to threaten in his behalf to block the war. It was very well for him in other times, when an opposition man, to set himself strongly against any Administration measure; but when the nation's life was depending upon a plan of the Government to fill up the armies, it was infatuation in him to labor as he did to thwart it. It might have been very well for him in other times to parley with a disorderly gathering, and try to persuade them to go home; but it was hardly less than positive imbecility to attempt to manage that raging, blood-stained mob, last July, by promising them what they wanted. Gov. SEYMOUR, through his Administration, has repeatedly done what no other Governor ever for an instant thought of doing; and it has all come from his not having strength enough to throw off his old party trammels, and mount to the level of the great national struggle.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S renewed attempt to remove the Police Commissioners has occasioned surprise. Yet there is really no good cause for it. It is precisely what might have been expected. One of his first acts on entering office was to summon the Board to Albany for the purpose of dismissing them summarily, on the pretext that they had unwarrantably aided the National Government in making arrests. They chose not to respond to his summons until specific charges should be put into their hands, and opportunity be given them to prepare answers. This he could not in decency refuse. The meeting of the Legislature, the July riots, and other causes hindered his designs, but he has never abandoned the idea of bringing the Police force of the Metropolis under the control of his party. A Governor of higher soul would never have thought of pursuing such a miserable party end at a time like this, when it is the aim of all true men to obliterate all party distinctions. But as it was the first object that caught Gov. SEYMOUR'S vision, so he has never lost sight of it, and it is his happy belief that he has now secured it.

The precise grounds for the final action do not yet appear. We can hardly imagine that Gov. SEYMOUR himself would, at this day, so affront the public sentiment as to use against the Commissioners his original accusation that they had helped the General Government arrest men suspected of treason. It is not possible that he can have learned so very little from the lessons of the past year. The telegraphic statement that he had taken offence from certain language in the official report of the Board, and had based his action on that, seems to have nothing to sustain it. The language which was said to be the grievance was torn in a most ridiculous way from its context; as it stands in the original, no right-minded man can deny it, or take objection to it. But the truth is, that it is of very little importance what the reason assigned is. It is at best but a pretext. Everybody understands that the removal, or the attempt at removal—for, thanks to the firmness of the Commissioners, it is not yet consummated—is prompted simply by a desire to put the force under the management and rule of the party whose interests Gov. SEYMOUR has always treated as superior to the interests of the State and of the country.

But were the Governor a wiser man, he would know that he has taken a time, most unfortunate for himself, to raise his arm against our police organization. There never has been a period when that body so had the confidence and the admiration of law-abiding men of the City and of the State, as within the last few months. The spirit and stuff it is made of was shown out in the July riots, in a way that commanded the unbounded applause of the whole loyal part of the country. For this efficiency, the Board which has organized and controlled the body deserves the chief credit. True men everywhere will assume, and will have a right to assume, that the public functionary to whom that Board is obnoxious, prefers selfish interests to public interests, and will not hesitate to brand him as a public enemy.

BOUNTIES TO VETERAN TROOPS.—We have been surprised to learn of the action of the Board of Supervisors in establishing a rule to pay the County bounty of $300 to those reënlisting veterans only whose present terms of service expire previous to the fourth day of July next. We cannot but consider this a serious error, and that the Board has established this rule without weighing well all the facts before them. A few plain and forcible facts, existing to-day to our serious detriment, under this rule, will show how the regulation will defeat the very much desired object that the Board, as well as the whole loyal public, are endeavoring to accomplish. All the low numbered New-York regiments up to and including the 38th, were *two-years'* troops, which comprised about all the organizations sent out of the State prior to July 4, 1861. Of three years' troops there were not to exceed *ten* regiments, who were organized and mustered early enough in 1861 to bring the expiration of their terms prior to the same date this year, while over *fifty* regiments go out of service after that date.

The knowledge of this rule of the Board of Supervisors is already having a very bad effect. There are now in the City four regiments, just from the army, who have reënlisted almost unanimously, upon assurances that they would receive the County bounty. Learning that, because their terms expire next Fall, instead of next Summer, they are shut off from their bounty here, one of them has already applied to go to Queens County, and two others will probably go to Albany, where the Supervisors offer to pay them the full County bounty of $300.

There can be no sufficient reason why this City should lose these valuable men in making up its quota. We need them—every man of them—and it will be but simply fulfilling our promises to them to pay them the bounty they expected when they reënlisted. Old soldiers—men who have risked their lives a score of times, and are ready to do it again, are justly tenacious and sensitive in regard to their treatment. Anything which can be construed into deception will have a very bad effect upon the reënlistment of veterans. Col. PIERSON, who was sent to the Army of the Potomac by the War Committee of the Union League, to present and explain to the troops the terms and conditions of reënlistment, telegraphed yesterday that the rule adopted by the Board of Supervisors would be fatal to the work of reënlistment. We certainly hope the Board of Supervisors will reconsider their determination, and save to the City a probable loss of two thousand men which it is entitled to have credited upon its quota. We can imagine no reasons that would justify any other course. If the Supervisors have any such reasons the public should know them.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Our Government will not permit Gen. BUTLER to be outlawed by JUDAH P. BENJAMIN. The exchange of prisoners, committed solely to him, will be continued in his hands. Secretary STANTON determined to-day to enlarge his powers and confirm his agency, by putting all the rebel prisoners in the United States under his care. There will be thirty thousand of them at Point Lookout within three weeks. The policy is resolutely decided on of insisting that the exchanges shall take place through Gen. BUTLER, and that none shall take place except through him. JEFF. DAVIS was in favor of recognizing him, as Commissioner OULD had already done. BENJAMIN, who wrote the proclamation outlawing BUTLER, effected a majority vote in the Cabinet against dealing with him, on the ground that he was an outlaw. President LINCOLN'S last proclamation outlawed the whole Richmond Government, and through this equality in disability, there is no doubt that the exchanges will again be reëstablished.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN THE SHENADOAH VALLEY.

In the Shenadoah Valley, EARLY'S force, reënforced by one division of EWELL'S corps, withdrawn from LEE'S army, and two brigades of cavalry, under FITZ HUGH LEE, were at Middleton, about fifteen miles southwest of Winchester, three days ago. A rebel cavalry force, under the command of Gen. JONES, was at the same time encamped in the North Mountains, west of Winchester. The whole regarded as foraging expedition. A special telegram from WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, received late this evening, states that no demonstration whatever has been made against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is now more fully protected than usual, under Gen. KELLEY'S arrangements with Gens. SULLIVAN, AVERILL, CAMPBELL and MULLIGAN. All were placed on the alert. Trains are running regularly to and from Baltimore, and no interruption of business has taken place other than from snow.

ASSIGNMENT OF GEN. STONEMAN.

Gen. STONEMAN, relieved of his command as Chief of Bureau of Cavalry, has been assigned to Gen. GRANT as Chief of his cavalry. Maj. GIRARD, a cavalry officer of the southwest, replaces STONEMAN here. Lieut.-Col EGAN has been made Chief Quartermaster of Cavalry Bureau in place of SAWTELLE.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDERS.

Secretary CHASE sent twenty millions to the New-York banks of the five per cent. Legal Tender notes. The whole amout, fifty million, will be sent by the end of the week.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Very great anxiety has been felt about the effect of the two days' suspension of transportation of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores over the monopoly line of road from New-York here. The Potomac, at the same time, was frozen over at several points. At others vessels were cut through by running ice, and sunk, and Washington and the army were cut off from the North for forty-eight hours.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the next fiscal year promise to come up to the TIMES' estimates.

VETERAN ENLISTMENTS.

The policy of Secretary STANTON to get back into the service all the veterans by persuasive bounties will prevail against the economical objections of Mr. CHASE, urged in Senatorial debate in behalf of the Treasury.

DISMISSALS.

The following officers of New-York regiments have been sentenced by courts-martial to be dismissed the service:

Maj. E. A. Anderson, Ninth New-York cavalry.

Capt. H. H. Hasbrouck, Fifth New-York cavalry.

First Lieut. Reuben R. Weed, One Hundred and Fourth New-York volunteers.

Second Lieut. Uriel D. Bolles, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York volunteers.

PERSONAL.

Maj.-Gens. BUTLER and BURNSIDE are among the latest distinguished arrivals here.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

JAPAN ADMITS OUR CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Dispatches from Mr. PRUYN, the American Minister in Japan, announce that the Japanese Government has agreed to pay the claim for damages, $10,000, for intercepting the American steamer *Pembroke* last year. This augurs a good understanding with Japan.

IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that a homestead settler has not a complete legal right, but merely an inceptive title, liable to be defeated for non-performance of conditions, and can therefore only use the timber for fencing, building and repairs. Under the bounty of Congress he is permitted to acquire a homestead in the public domain for agricultural purposes, on the condition of settlement and cultivation for five years. Until this condition is satisfied he cannot commit waste by felling the timber for market, as the land reverts to the United States on failure to comply with the terms of the law.

INTEREST-BEARING TREASURY NOTES.

A large installment of the five per cent. Treasury Notes was sent forward, to-day, to the Associated Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and $20,800,000 of these notes were distributed *pro rata* to the cities named. Nearly nine millions more are packed ready for transportation, and a large additional amount will go to the banks to-morrow.

MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED.

There has been a total misapprehension, in certain quarters, as to the recent arrangement for the negotiation of thirty-five millions through the Subscription Agency and the National Banks. The fifty millions taken by the Associated Banks were first to be delivered to them. No commission was paid for placing them in either case.

THE CAVALRY BUREAU.

Brig.-Gen. GARRARD has been ordered to take charge of the Cavalry Bureau, thus relieving Gen. STONEMAN.

THE CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Jan. 4.

The examination of COLLINS, MCKINNEY and SEELY, charged with being concerned in the *Chesapeake* affair, was commenced before the Police Magistrate this morning. At the outset the counsel for the prisoners took exception to the form of the warrant, and contended that the case did not come within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, as the offence was committed on the high seas, and not within American jurisdiction. The magistrate reserved judgment on these points. Capt. WILLETTS' evidence was then taken. He modified his first statement as to the number of shots fired at him. He now says there were two or three. In other respects his evidence is substantially the same as his published statement. The examination was adjourned until Wednesday. The Court-room was crowded with spectators, but little excitement was shown.

Canadian View of the International Aspects of the Case.

From the Toronto Globe, Jan. 2.

The additional light which has been thrown by the press of the Lower Provinces upon the *Chesapeake* affair reduces it to a matter of minor importance. The apprehensions of "difficulty" so freely indulged in by a portion of the American press are evidently baseless, for it is difficult to see how any divergence of opinion can occur between the two Governments upon any point involved in the case. It appears to us to be one of the most straightforward which has occurred since the commencement of the war.

A great deal has been said about the recapture of the *Chesapeake*, in British waters, by the *Ella and Annie*. Unquestionably, there was a grave breach of neutrality here. Had the captors taken off the vessel to the United States, there would have been matter for serious complaint. Happily, however, nothing of the sort was done. The *Ella and Annie*, with her prize in tow, was met by a United States war vessel, the *Dacotah*, whose commander understood at once that a breach of international law had been committed. He, therefore, headed toward Halifax, and restored the *Chesapeake* to the British authorities without a moment's hesitation. The surrender was so prompt that all ground of complaint was at once removed. When the Southern envoys were taken from the *Trent* all that the British demanded was the return of the prisoners and an apology; the latter because the act was indorsed by the United States authorities. But here there was no indorsation. The very moment that an officer superior in rank to him who commanded the *Ella and Annie* became aware of the transaction, he returned the vessel.

The next point involved is the attempt by an armed boat's crew to arrest the men who escaped from the *Chesapeake*. The act was clearly unlawful, and if it be esteemed necessary by the British Government will surely be disavowed by the Washington authorities. There can be no difficulty about that.

We next come to the alleged detention of the three men who were found on board the *Chesapeake* at the time of her recapture by the Federal vessel. Had the commander of the *Dacotah* persisted in keeping them in custody after the demand for their rendition, then there would have been matter for complaint. But, as it is, their prompt surrender reduces the matter to one of minor importance. What more than has been done, can now be required, it is hard to see. No pretence of right, no claim to their custody is set up. On the contrary, their surrender to British authority is an abnegation of all the conclusions which would have been open, had they still been kept on board the American vessel.

Having got the men back, the question remains, what is to be done with them? Their fate must, to a great extent, depend upon their character. If they acted under a duly authorized commission from JEFF. DAVIS, they cannot be treated as pirates. But if they were not commissioned, then they must suffer the penalty which attaches to their crime. It matters little practically, whether they killed the engineer of the *Chesapeake* in self-defence, or whether they murdered him in cold blood, the mere fact of an unauthorized seizure of the vessel is the main point in the case. It was a capital offence, an act of piracy, and all our interests as British subjects demanded that the perpetrators should be punished. It is not a question with us as between North and South. With that we have nothing to do. All we have to care for, is the vindication of our own law. Looked at in this light, the sympathy shown for the offenders by a portion of the people of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick is much to be regretted.

Should it turn out that Lieut. BRAINE, as he is called, was commissioned, we do not know that he and his crew are liable to punishment under our municipal law. Let those who sympathize so strongly with the Confederates reverse the case, and suppose for a moment that the act in question had been perpetrated by the United States officers? What a terrific outcry we should then have had about the invasion of British soil! Well, surely the offence is as great in the one case as the other. It would be hard to hold the men themselves personally responsible. If they acted upon the instruction of their superiors, or under authority given by them, it is to their superiors we must look for redress. It would be just as wrong to wreak vengeance upon them as upon prisoners taken in open fight. This is not the only instance in which the Confederate Government have deliberately and of premeditation made British soil a basis for their hostile operations against a Power with which we are at peace. We have it upon their own confession that a large expedition was in course of formation in Canada for the release of the prisoners in Johnston's Island, which was only frustrated by the vigilance of our Government. Such open, defiant breaches of international law; such patent insults to Great Britain would not pass unnoticed if the Government of Mr. DAVIS were one with which the Federal authorities could have intercourse.

The Baltimore Corn Exchange.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 4.

The annual election of Directors of the Baltimore Corn Exchange to-day resulted in the triumph of the Union ticket over the disloyal. This is considered quite a triumph by the loyal members of the institution.

Marine Disaster.

NANTUCKET, Monday, Jan. 4.

A schooner is on the Rips near Winskeget, rolling heavily and in a bad situation. No one has come from her yet.

REPORT OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Abstract and Analysis in Advance of Publication.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE PENINSULA AND OF MARYLAND.

Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The report is dated New-York, Aug. 4, 1863. It begins with an allusion to the results of the victories in Western Virginia, which, we learn, were won not at all in connection with any general co-operative plan of action; and then goes on to recite the arrival of the General at Washington after Bull Run; the organization of the Army of the Potomac; the grand plan laid out for the general campaign of 1861-62; the final invasion of Virginia in 1862; the Peninsula movement; the seven days battles; and the short but glorious Maryland campaign of Sept., 1862. On the 1st of November, Gen. McCLELLAN was appointed to the chief command of all the forces of the Union, and at once began active operations. The theatre of the war had now extended about the whole circumference of the South; and it became necessary, as well as practicable, to plan a large and sweeping combination of military operations. An organization of New-England troops for occupying the coast-line of the South on the middle Atlantic, which had been selected by Gen. McCLELLAN in September, 1861, took shape in January, 1862, as an expedition under Gen. BURNSIDE, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast-line of North Carolina, Gen. BURNSIDE being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad as far west as Goldsboro', and, should circumstances favor, to push as far as Raleigh, Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about politics or the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the General Government." At the same time letters were sent to Gen. HALLECK, (appointed to the command of the Department of Missouri,) to Gen. BUELL, (in command of the Department of the Ohio,) to Gen. SHERMAN, (commanding in South Carolina and Georgia,) and to Gen. BUTLER, (commanding the Department of the Gulf.) Gen. HALLECK was charged with the duty of "reducing chaos to order" in his Department. In respect to military operations he was ordered to hold the State by fortified posts and concentrate his force on the Mississippi. Gen. BUELL was instructed as to the vast importance of the military occupation of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. In Kentucky itself he was advised "The conduct of our political affairs is perhaps more important than that of our military operations," and he was urged to bear in mind "that we shall most readily suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the Government by religiously respecting the constitutional rights of all." In accordance "with the feelings and opinion of the President," Gen. McCLELLAN requested Gen. BUELL to assure "the people of Kentucky that their domestic institutions will in no manner be interfered with;" and "to allow nothing but the dictates of military necessity" to cause him to "depart from the spirit of his instructions." In respect to Tennessee, Gen. BUELL was ordered to throw the mass of his troops "by rapid marches by Cumberland or Walker's Gap, on Knoxville, in order to occupy the railroad at that point," and "cut the communication between Eastern Virginia and the Mississippi." Gen. BUELL was further counseled to avoid "widening the breach existing between us and the rebels" by "causeless arrests and persecutions of individuals." "I have always found," adds Gen. McCLELLAN, "that it is the tendency of subordinates to make vexatious arrests on mere suspicion." Gen. SHERMAN was advised that the favorable moment for a *coup de main* against Savannah had been lost, and that the best course before him would be "to isolate and reduce Fort Pulaski." But the "reduction of Charleston and its defences" was held up as the great moral advantage to be sought for, and this was stated to be an object for which Gen. McCLELLAN was actively maturing his combinations. Gen. BUTLER was instructed as to the obstacles to be encountered in reducing New-Orleans, and was ordered, as soon as possible after the fall of that city, to "seize all the approaches leading to it from the east," and particularly "Jackson, in Mississippi," with an ultimate view as well to the capture of Mobile as to the opening of the Mississippi. The instructions thus issued to the Generals named comprehend the entire scope of the plans of Gen. McCLELLAN, of which plans the movement of the Army of the Potomac, under his own orders, was the central feature. It was considered by him necessary to the success of these plans that they should be carried out simultaneously, or as nearly so as possible, and the advance of the Potomac army upon Richmond by the lower Rappahannock, was kept in hand by him, to be delivered as the decisive blow in conjunction with all the rest of the general movement. Passing over Gen. McCLELLAN's full and elaborate account of the consultations and operations which preceded the advance to Manassas, March 9, 1862, we find that this advance was intended by him merely to occupy the troops during the preparations for the Peninsula campaign, then fully decided upon. The enemy's force at Manassas was estimated at 115,000, with 500 field guns and 300 siege guns. Gen. McCLELLAN reached the Peninsula with 85,000 effectives early in April. He gives his reason for not assaulting the works at Yorktown, describes the battle of Williamsburgh, with special praise of General HANCOCK, and recites the advance to Richmond. The siege of that city is narrated at length, and the "change of base," with its attendant battles at Mechanicsville, fought June 26, to Malvern Hill, fought July 1, 1862. "This closed," says General McCLELLAN, "the hard fighting which had continued from the afternoon of the 26th of June, in a series of engagements wholly unparalleled on this continent for determination and slaughter on both sides." July 4 the General telegraphed to the President that he occupied, at Harrison's Bar, positions "which could be carried only by overwhelming numbers." "The spirit of the army," he added, "is excellent; stragglers are finding their regiments, and the soldiers exhibit the best results of discipline." He sums up the results of the brief but fierce campaign: "I cannot now approximate to any statement of our losses; but we were not beaten in any conflict. The enemy were unable, by their utmost efforts, to drive us from the field. * * We have lost no guns except twenty-five on the field of battle, twenty-one of which were lost by the giving way of McCALL's division, under the onset of superior numbers. When all the circumstances of the case are known, it will be acknowledged by all competent judges that the movement just completed by our army is unparalleled in the annals of war. Under the most difficult circumstances we have preserved our trains, our guns, our material, and above all our honor." To this the President replied: "Be assured the heroism and skill of yourself, officers and men is, and forever will be, appreciated. If you can hold your present position we shall hive the enemy yet." On the 7th Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphed: "If not attacked to-day I shall laugh at them. Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH is confident he can keep open my communications by the James." Expecting an attack, he says, as a necessity to the enemy, and feeling the critical nature of the position, Gen. McCLELLAN on the same day addressed to the President the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va.,
Monday, July 7, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT: You have been fully informed that the rebel army is in our front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blockading our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I earnestly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army, or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon mind and heart. Our cause must never be abandoned—it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political faction nor foreign war shake our settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State. The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency. This rebellion has assumed the character of war: as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State on any event. It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organization. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes, all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military toward citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths not required by enactments constitutionally made should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in other cases. Slaves contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it. The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims of slave-labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. This principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia, also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time. A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty. Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon Slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies. The policy of the Government must be supported by concentrations of military power. The national forces should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation and numerous armies; but should be mainly collected into masses and brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate States. Those armies thoroughly defeated, the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist. In carrying out any system of policy which you may form, you will require a Commander-in-Chief of the army, one who possesses your confidence, understands your views, and who is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such position as you may assign me, and will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate served superior. I may be on the brink of eternity, and, as I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity toward you and from love for my country.

(Signed) GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Early in August the army was ordered to Aquia. The condition of affairs at Washington during the campaign of POPE is graphically described. Sept. 2, the President directed Gen. McCLELLAN to take command of his own and Gen. POPE's armies, and find the enemy. On the 17th of September, Antietam was fought, South Mountain and Crampton's Gap having been already won by us. Not a single gun or color was lost by us in these battles, and our total loss in men at Antietam is stated by Gen. McCLELLAN at 12,469. The advance into Virginia after Antietam is related, with an account of the causes by which that advance was delayed. On the night of Nov. 7, Gen. McCLELLAN was relieved, and the command transferred to Gen. BURNSIDE. Gen. McCLELLAN thus describes his own report: "This report is in fact the history of the Army of the Potomac. During the period occupied in the organization of that army it served as a barrier against the advance of a lately victorious enemy, while the fortification of the Capital was in progress, and under the patronage which it then received, it acquired strength, education, and some of that experience which is necessary to success in active operations, and which enabled it afterward to sustain itself under circumstances trying to the most heroic men. Frequent skirmishes occurred along the lines, conducted with great gallantry, which inured our troops to the realities of war. The army grew into shape but slowly, and the delays which attended on the obtaining of arms, continued late into the Winter of 1861-'62, were no less trying to the soldiers than to the people of the country. Even at the time of the organization of the Peninsula campaign, some of the finest regiments were without rifles, nor were the utmost exertions on the part of the military authorities adequate to overcome the obstacles to active service. When at length the army was in condition to take the field, the Peninsula campaign was planned and entered upon with enthusiasm by officers and men. Had this campaign been followed up as it was designed, I cannot doubt that it would have resulted in a glorious triumph to our arms, and the permanent restoration of the power of the Government in Virginia and North Carolina, if not throughout the revolted States. It was, however, otherwise ordered, and the Army of the Potomac was recalled from within sight of Richmond and incorporated with the Army of Virginia. The disappointments of the campaign on the Peninsula had not damped their ardor or diminished their patriotism. They fought well, faithfully, gallantly, under Gen. Pope; yet when compelled to fall back on Washington, defeated and almost demoralized. The enemy, no longer occupied in guarding his own capital, poured his troops northward, entered Maryland, threatened Pennsylvania, and even Washington itself. Elated by his recent victories, and assured that our troops were disorganized and dispirited, he was confident that the seat of war was now permanently transferred to the loyal States, and that his own exhausted soil was to be relieved from the burden of supporting two hostile armies. But he did not understand the spirit which animated the soldiers of the Union. I shall not, nor can I, living, forget that when I was ordered to the command of the troops for the defence of the Capital, the soldiers, with whom I had shared so much of the anxiety and pain and suffering of the war, had not lost their confidence in me as their commander. They sprang to my call with all their ancient vigor, discipline and courage. I led them into Maryland. Fifteen days after they had fallen back defeated before Washington, they vanquished the enemy on the rugged heights of South Mountain, pursued to the hard-fought field of Antietam, and drove him, broken and disappointed, across the Potomac, into Virginia. The army had need of rest after the terrible experience of battles and marches with scarcely an interval of repose, which they had through from the time of leaving the Peninsula, the return to Washington, the defeat in Virginia, the victory at South Mountain, and again at Antietam. It was not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessaries to effective duty. Shoes were worn out, and blankets were lost; clothing was in rags; in short, the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipment was necessary. When the slowly-forwarded supplies came to us I led the army across the river, renovated, refreshed, in good order and discipline, and followed the retreating foe to a position where I was confident of decisive victory; when, in the midst of the movement, while my advanced guard was actually in contact with the enemy, I was removed from the command. * * * Instead of reporting a victorious campaign, it has been my duty to relate the heroism of a reduced army, sent upon an expedition into an enemy's country, there to abandon one and to originate another new plan of campaign, which might and would have been successful if supported with appreciation of its necessities, but which failed because of the repeated failure of promised support at the most critical, and, it proved, the most fatal moments. That heroism surpasses ordinary description. Its illustration must be left for the pen of the historian in times of calm reflection, when the nation shall be looking back to the past from the midst of peaceful days. For me now it is sufficient to say that my comrades were victors in every field save one, and there the endurance of a single corps accomplished the object of its fighting, and by securing to the army its transit to the James River, left to the enemy a ruinous and barren victory."

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT IN HIS FLAG-SHIP.

Yesterday, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT sailed from the Navy-yard in the flagship *Hartford*, to assume command of the East Gulf Squadron. The *Hartford*, as stated some time since, has recently been renovated and completely overhauled in every way. She is now in the most excellent condition, and fit for any duty for which she may be assigned. Commodore DRAYTON, late Inspector of Ordnance at this port, and commander of the *Passaic* during DUPONT's attack on Charleston, sailed also in the *Hartford*, to assume position as Fleet-Captain. The following is a list of the officers of the Admiral's Staff: Rear-Admiral, DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT; Fleet-Captain, Percival Drayton: Fleet-Lieut., John C. Watson; Admiral's Secretary, Ed. C. Gabandon. The following is a list of the officers of the ship: Commodore James S. Palmer; Lieut.-Com., L. W. Kimberly; Lieut., W. B. Tyson; Surgeon, J. J. Gibson; Assistant-Surgeon. James Hugg; Paymaster, W. T. Meredith; Acting-Master, F. G. Pryor; Chaplain, F. W. Taylor. Marine Officers, Captain, Charles Heyward; Ensigns, H. T. Grafton, C. D. Jones, and Larue P. Adams; Acting Ensigns, W. H. Whiting and D. G. B. Gildden; Acting Master's Mates, W. H. Childs, G. R. Avery, W. H. Hathorne and J. J. Tinelli; Engineers, Chief, Thomas Williamson; First Assistant, E. B. Latch; Second Assistant, John Wilson; Acting Third Assistants, C. M. Burchard and Alfred Hoyt; Boatswain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, J. D. Staple; Carpenter, O. F. Stinson.

THE RE D'ITALIA AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The Italian frigate *Re d'Italia* was brought to the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday—permission having been obtained from the Secretary of the Navy to dock her there and ascertain the amount of injuries she sustained by going ashore at Long Branch. Arrangements are in progress to get the "dry dock" ready to float the ship in. She is at present anchored off the "long dock," drawing about 23½ feet of water. A survey will be held on her in a few days in the presence of Mr. WEBB and the officers of the Italian navy. It is presumed that she will be ready for sea in about ten days, when she will enter on her final trial trip, which will demonstrate her conduct at sea. Her late voyage not having been considered a final test, we defer a criticism of her behavior at sea until a more extended and general test is made.

DISARMING THE NIAGARA.

The splendid steam-frigate *Niagara* came up to the Navy-yard yesterday to be disarmed. The extraordinary weight of metal on board sunk the vessel so low that she was almost useless. She has on board at present no less than twenty-two 11-inch guns, each weighing fourteen tons, and ten or twelve 200-pound Parrott guns almost as heavy. This immense armament, as may be supposed, was found to render the vessel almost unmanageable, and the Navy Department is at last constrained to alter it. At present the ship draws more water than the *Great Eastern*, and is perfectly useless for general duty, as there is not probably a harbor in the United States which she could enter safely. Admiral PAULDING has set some of his subordinates to work to prepare a proper battery for her; but there is a rumor that for the present she will be put in ordinary. There seems to be no foundation for the rumor circulated some days since by a morning paper, that the vessel was ordered to Fortress Monroe immediately. She may go there, however, when her new battery is on board.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
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Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO.
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Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

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A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
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Sold by Druggists generally.

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DRY PLASTER AND ALUM.
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
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Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
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Dr. B. C. Perry,
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Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers: The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructing and amusing all ages, is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25: with 6 beautiful mounted objects. $3; with 24 objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, 2d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Trusses. &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

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Winter Hats and Caps at White's. Also a large STOCK of FURS for LADIES, at PRICES to SUIT his NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS. No. 216 Broadway.

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Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.—Office No. 505 Broadway.

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AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel, as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 589 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TRULY GREAT STORY.
WILL BE READY IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 7.
A STORY OF STARTLING INTEREST,
ENTITLED,
THE NEGLECTED WARNING:
OR,
THE TRIALS
OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL-TEACHER.
From the pen of the gifted
MARY KYLE DALLAS,
Whose name has become a household word wherever the English language is spoken.

The story in question is made up of mingled fact and fiction, and the heroine is a young lady who, from affluence is reduced to poverty by the death of a father, who is rendered bankrupt by the schemes and machinations of a villain. Thus impoverished, the friendless girl looks to teaching in a public school for the means of support, and the authoress, with that nervous power which marks all her literary productions, carries her through the trying ordeals which ever beset the young and friendless girl who tries to obtain a situation as teacher. Having been a teacher herself, Mrs. DALLAS is thoroughly familiar with her subject. She knows it in all its details, from the commencement to the finish, and she is posted, also, with regard to the characters of most of those who occupy prominent positions in relation to the management of the public school system. Where merit is due she freely accords it; but where censure is warranted, she applies it with an unsparing hand, and in a manner calculated to make the recipients of it wince.

Altogether, we doubt if a more exciting, and at the same time a more useful story, as to the moral which it conveys, was ever offered to the public, and we shall be much mistaken if its publication does not lead to widespread comment. That it contains several Paixhan charges, which will "strike somewhere," the public may rest assured.

Let no one fail to secure the opening chapters, and our word for it they will not be slow in looking after what follows.

Besides the above great story, the NEW-YORK WEEKLY is now publishing a splendid romance, entitled "WHITE EAGLE, THE AVENGER; OR, THE BRIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT," by FRANCIS S. SMITH, and another most exciting serial, entitled "MARIE BERTRAND; OR, THE FELON'S DAUGHTER," from the pen of HORATIO ALGER, Jr. Added to all which it gives weekly, from eight to twelve first-class Sketches, of different varieties, a large number of fine Poems, and a variety of departments of a useful and entertaining character, including "Pleasant Paragraphs," "Mirthful Morsels," "Knowledge Box," "Items of Interest," &c., &c., &c., the whole going to form a family newspaper which, as is freely admitted by all who take it, has not its equal either in this country or the old. Price, five cents. For sale everywhere.

"The only Authentic History of the War."
REBELLION RECORD.
EDITED BY FRANK MOORE.
SIXTH VOLUME NOW READY.
This work (as pronounced by the press, and by all who have carefully examined it) is
"THE STANDARD AUTHORITY OF THE WAR."
It is publishing in parts, at 50 cents each part, illustrated with two portraits, engraved on steel, by Ritchie, in the best manner, of the most prominent men of the day.

SIX VOLUMES ARE NOW READY,
Containing:
I. A Diary of Verified Occurrences.
II. Official Documents, Narratives of Battles, Proclamations, General Orders, Speeches, etc., etc.—North and South.
III. Poetry, Incidents, Anecdotes, etc.
The six volumes are illustrated with
SEVENTY-SIX PORTRAITS ON STEEL
OF THE
Generals and Leading Men of the Day, North and South.
Bound in various styles:

Cloth	$4 25 per vol.
Sheep	4 50 per vol.
Half Calf, Antique	5 50 per vol.
Half Morocco, Extra	5 50 per vol.

TO THE STUDENT OF HISTORY
AND
FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES,
THE WORK IS INVALUABLE.
It is a record of the materials for history. From the beginning it has presented every official document and every clear and distinct narrative from the Southern side, and placed them in juxtaposition with the documents and narratives of the Union side.
IT IS ACCURATE, IMPARTIAL AND COMPLETE.
It is essential to every
LAWYER'S LIBRARY.
It has already been received as authentic evidence in trials for piracy and treason in the United States Courts of Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, and San Francisco.
The Philadelphia *Press*, of Oct. 26, 1861, thus speaks of it: "During the trial in the United States Circuit Court, which terminated yesterday in the conviction of William Smith for piracy, as one of the crew of the *Jeff. Davis*, a great deal of documentary evidence to show the reality of secession was offered in evidence by the counsel for defence, taken from Frank Moore's *Rebellion Record*, and received by Judges Grier and Cadwallader, who presided. This is a remarkable compliment to the work in question, but not higher than it merits, from the fullness and fairness of its varied information respecting the origin and progress of the rebellion. It is the first time in legal and literary history that a book not yet completed has been so stamped with authenticity as to be admitted as evidence in a Court of law, and on a trial for a capital offence."
When the *Savannah* Pirates were tried in New-York, the various counsel for the United States and the defence used the Rebellion Record as evidence.
In the case of the *Chapman* Pirates, recently tried in the United States Court at San Francisco, "the United States District-Attorney offered the Five Volumes of the Record as evidence—as being authentic history. The defence objected. Dr. McClean, Custom-House Officer, was sworn, who stated that it was the only authentic history of the war. The Court decided that it was received in all trials for treason in the Eastern States, and therefore recognized it as such."
NO MEMBER OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION can be without it. A vast amount of litigation must inevitably ensue, after the rebellion has been subdued; and the REBELLION RECORD has been pronounced a work of "Legal Authority."
IT IS A "NATIONAL WORK."
The record of all our Statesmen, Politicians and others, will be found in this work. The present position of all men who will be prominent in the future political history of our country will be here recorded, and the REBELLION RECORD will be the future
STATESMAN'S LIBRARY.
PART 30—Being the first of the seventh volume, will be ready on THURSDAY.
N. B.—The interest of C. T. EVANS in this work ceased on the 15th of December, 1863.
All orders therefore should be addressed direct to the publisher,
G. P. PUTNAM,
No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

"Girls may please themselves with fine-sounding phrases about equal powers and equal rights in marriage, but they generally vanish with the first approach of a living affection."—From the review of *Hannah Thurston* in the *Atlantic Monthly*.
WILL BE READY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6,
THE EIGHTH THOUSAND
OF
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW NOVEL,
HANNAH THURSTON,
A
STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.
Price $1 50.
From a review of the book in the *Atlantic Monthly*, of several columns, we extract the following:
"It is American life, just as the statue of the Venus de' Medici, or the Apollo Belvidere is the representation of the human figure. No Athenian belle, no Delphic athlete, stood for these beautiful shapes; but the nose was modeled from one copy, the limbs from another, the brow from a third, and the result is a joy forever. * * * The book, like fame, increases in going. Under all the wit and humor, which are often very charming, under all the satire, which is none the less enjoyable because occasionally half-hidden under the somewhat multifarious machinery which the peculiar structure of the book renders necessary, there rises slowly into view and presently into prominence the outline of a purpose so noble as it is rare. In the teeth of popular prejudice, Bayard Taylor has had the courage to take for his heroine a woman 'strong-minded,' austere in her faith, past her first youth, given to public speaking, and imbued, we might almost say to stubbornness, with ultra ideas of 'woman's rights.' True, he has given her to us in the most modified form possible to such a character, utterly pure, unselfish, true, refined, without ambition, impelled by the highest motive and guided by the highest principles. But the conjunction of these two classes of qualities in one person is the real Malakoff. That accomplished and the work is done. In this conception lies the true originality of the book. In this attempt lies the true consciousness of power."
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 441 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT VOLUME.
DREAMTHORP.
A NEW EDITION NOW READY.
ALEXANDER SMITH'S NEW BOOK.
Soft tinted paper, handsomely printed and bound.
Price $1 50.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what children should eat, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author,
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—(Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's.)—The pews in this house will be publicly rented for one year, at 7 o'clock, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1864, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

100 PAIRS OF SUPERIOR SKATES, (have been a little used) will be sold at half their original cost, at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.
MORGAN, QUACKENBUSH & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
RURAL ARCHITECTURE.
LANDSCAPE GARDENING.
NATIVE AND EXOTIC GRAPE CULTURE.
If you want to know how to design and build your country homes, how to lay out and embellish your grounds, how to build and manage your graperies, conservatories, and orchard houses, how to prune and manage your grape-vines, how to build your roads, make your lawns, do your ornamental planting, and cultivate fruit and flowers; if you want designs for dwellings, stables, summer-houses, entrances, gates, horticultural structures, &c., subscribe for the nineteenth annual volume of DOWNING'S HORTICULTURIST, published monthly, at $2 per annum. 600 pages, large 8vo., and 300 fine illustrations.
Volume 18, 1863, bound in cloth, now ready; price $2.50.
Volumes for 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, bound, and subscriptions for 1864, $9. A complete encyclopedia, with several hundred fine illustrations, many of them colored, and embracing all that relates to the construction and embellishment of country and suburban homes, grounds, gardens, orchards, vineyards, &c. January number, 1864, post-paid, 18 cents.
MEAD & WOODWARD,
Editors and Publishers,
No. 37 Park-row, New York.

THE KING AND HEENAN FIGHT.
NEW DEVELOPMENTS.
HEENAN SOLD
BY JACK MACDONALD,
His English Trainer.
A NEW MATCH FOR $30,000.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT,
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT,
OUT TO-DAY.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?
Of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, Impotency, or any disease of the Sexual or Nervous System? If so, use one box of OLD DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS. They will cure you in thirty days or less. They are purely Vegetable, and are the only genuine Specific Pill in this country. No change of diet necessary, and a cure warranted. A box sent (post-paid) on receipt of One Dollar.
Address JAMES S. BUTLER,
Station D, Bible-House, New-York,
Agent for the United States.

DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EARS,
CATARRH,
WEAK AND DISEASED EYES, &c., &c.,
CURED EFFECTUALLY BY
MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
"METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY,"
Which can be procured at her Offices, No. 25 Bond-st., New-York, and [illegible] st., Philadelphia. Read the following certificates, to which hundreds could be added:
I, Charles Vick, of No. [illegible] Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, do certify that my son Charles has been quite deaf for several years, with very offensive discharges from both ears, taken from scarlet fever. He was very fond of his books previous to his sickness, but after that did not care to look at them, and tied them up and put them away, he shunned society of every kind in this state. I took him to Mrs. M. G. Brown of No. 25 Bond-st. I got her opinion and advice, and brought home with me her "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY," and used it according to directions on the bottles; the result is, my son in a few days heard a drum in the street, which he could not before he became deaf. His hearing is returning, the offensive discharges have ceased, the noises have gone from his head, and, greatly to our surprise, he went and took down his books again, and seems to delight in them same as formerly.
I consider my son *greatly benefited* both mentally and physically, and heartily recommend Mrs. M. G. Brown's mode of treatment to all who are suffering.
A number of certificates from patients in New-York will shortly appear in the papers or can be seen now at the office No. 25 Bond-st.
SEE WHAT WM. WESLEY SAYS.
I, Wm. Wesley, of Lodi, four miles from Newark, do certify that I have been troubled with a diseased ear for five years, and was six months at two Infirmaries in New-York, and left worse than when I went. I then went under the first eye doctor of Newark, but found my eye was going so fast, concluded I would be blind, and gave them all up till I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's wonderful cures in the paper, when I resolved to try once more. Going to No. 25 Bond-street, I procured the medicine, and now after using it two weeks I sit in Mrs. M. G. Brown's office, a cured young man, overjoyed at my good fortune in the preservation of my eye. The second time I used the medicine I felt that the disease was yielding, and that I had got the right medicine at last. I this day bring another young man with me, that he may be cured also. I recommend all who suffer not to trifle five years, as I did, but go right at once to No. 25 Bond-st., and get rid of their diseases.
The "Metaphysical Discovery" consists of three distinct preparations, which work in conjunction for the destruction of the above diseases—one for the eyes, one for the ears, and one for the scalp; the whole put up in a nice wooden case (with glass tube, to pass the medicine into the ears), and sent, with full directions for using, to any address in the world, on receipt of the price, $5.

The celebrated Poor Richard's Eye-Water	$1
Scalp Renovator	1

Address Mrs. M. G. BROWN, Metaphysical Physician, at either of her offices.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agencies extend every military centre from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life-saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are required to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; that what it is doing [illegible] the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received; and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee.
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
Dec. 28, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.
30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$677
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS.
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box.
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES—For LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS. NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS a set.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

BROWN'S METALLIC WEATHER-STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude wind, rain and dust from doors and windows; save half the fuel, and is warranted good for five years. Principal and only depot for New-York and vicinity, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Local agents wanted everywhere.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Gov't. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, a 2 o'clock P. M.
THOS. LOYD,
Secretary.

$30,000.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MANUFACTURERS—The extensive and valuable Factory property on the south side of 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., covering five full lots of land, for sale or to lease for a term of years. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 years at 6 per cent. Apply at No. 422 3d-av., KILPATRICK'S carpenter shop.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated, Dec. 7, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that upon delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 25 Park-row, after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon; or, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years, with interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually—to pay which within that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.
ABRAHAM BELL'S SON.
Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL new 6 per cent. stock; Oswego and Syracuse, with dividend of 5 per cent.; Railroad Co. stocks, &c., &c., for sale.
Troy and Boston mortgage bonds,
Troy and Bennington mortgage bonds,
Saratoga and Schenectady stock,
Bellefontaine and Indiana stock,
Indiana Central stock,
wanted, at the highest market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-four Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st proximo until after the election.
A. WILEY, Jr. Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
Broadway, cor. 42d-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January.
W. TITUS, Sec'y.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized of or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.
DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

NOTICE.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

MARKET BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-House, on Monday the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINue to conduct the Stock business at No. 23 William-st., as heretofore. All orders attended to with the usual promptness.
J. E. P. LAZARUS.
Dec. 31, 1863.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

This institution is the only true channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is One Dollar only, for each lot of Stock bought and sold at the Board; and no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.

For full particulars see rules and regulations.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING MILL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year.
J. R. LAURENCE, Secretary.
SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 2, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

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10 CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND Ohio First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Railroad Bonds of $1,000 each, to be sold at $400 each. Signed by Thos. F. Wells, President, and Fred. Perry, Park Bank, Trustee, who pronounce these bonds good and valid. Address EVERETT, care Box 1,442 New-York Post-office.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.

The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI
RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 15th January next. The Company will also assume the payment of the Government tax on the same. Holders of stock registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th January inclusive.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Four per Cent., "free of Government tax," out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 5, 1864.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, and made it payable on and after Jan. 2 next, free of Government tax.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway,
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. PAULMEER, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESident and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the current half year, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y.,
Jan. 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Interest Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, in accordance with the charter, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
No. 41 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, in this City, on the 11th of January, 1864.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

GROCERS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1-64.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.
WASH'TN RITTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 67 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK. —DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $986,998 63.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will bear interest from Jan. 1.*

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Interest commences, Jan. 1, 1864.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
CHAS. PECK,
HENRY C FISHER, Secretary. President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 9 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

Deposits on or before the 9th of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

INTEREST NOTICE.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, New-York, January 1, 1864.—By order of Trustees, depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, January 18th, on all sums from $5 to $500 which have been deposited three or six months previous to this date, and on large amounts a dividend, free of tax, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
M. D. VANPELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed. The January Dividend will be paid free of Government Tax. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and 5 to 7 P M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORner THIRD-AVENUE and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres't.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1864	74,872 18
Total Assets	$574,872 18

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their capital from $200,000 to $500,000, which is all paid in, and, together with their surplus, securely invested.

Additional Policies of Fire Insurance will now be issued, based upon the increased capital, and the Company respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as their interests have been specially regarded in increasing the security offered to half a million of dollars.

Losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.
MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN CHICAGO, ILL., FOR RENT.—Chicago has a present population of 150,000. It will soon be doubled. The "Revere House" is situated on the corner of Clark and Kinzey sts., two blocks from Clark-st. bridge; is new, and furnished with steam cooking and laundry facilities, with all modern improvements; carpeted throughout with first-class Brussels, and furnished complete in every department. It will be ready for occupancy in all February. The advertiser may be seen for two or three days at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Parties interested may find it quite an object to see the premises. None need apply but responsible men, and with the most unexceptionable references. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to Chicago, Ill., care C. H. McCORMICK & CO. S.

$7,000 TO $10,000.—WANTED, A PARTY to join the advertiser in the manufacturing of articles which can be sold for cash as fast as made, at great profit and to an unlimited amount. No business like it in this country. Address R. DALE, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A BANKER, COMMANDING CAPITAL, is desirous of associating with a member of the Regular Stock Exchange, with good references, for the purpose of prosecuting a general banking business in connection with stock commission. Address BANKING, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR active, in a cash manufacturing business already successfully established. Amount of capital required about $20,000. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LEASING ABANDONED PLANTATIONS.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, and in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, I have assumed the supervision of leasing abandoned lands, tenements and houses in insurrectionary States within the First Agency, which embraces Tennessee, Arkansas and so much of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama as is within the lines of the army operating from the North.

I shall go down the Mississippi at once, to make the necessary arrangements for leasing plantations and providing them with the labor of freedmen.

Information as to terms, &c., will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, persons desirous of leasing plantations for the coming year, may feel assured that every effort will be made to insure protection to those working such lands, and to allow profits commensurate to the enterprise.

Persons with small means disposed to devote their personal labor with those employed by them, will be particularly encouraged.

It is estimated by those who have examined the subject, that the capital required for working one hundred acres will be about $3,000 and the net profits about $10,000, at present prices of the staples.

Agricultural implements and all other articles used in cultivating the plantations, must be furnished by the lessees.

The freedmen will be forwarded to places convenient for employment, and it is supposed that as many as are wanted can be found ready to labor.

Agents will be immediately appointed, authorized to lease to those who apply at Goodrich's Landing, Vicksburgh, Natchez, and such other places as may be convenient to persons interested.

Dated at CINCINNATI, Dec. 30, 1863.
WM. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent,
First Agency Treasury Department.

NOTICE TO COTTON DEALERS.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT,
FIRST AGENCY UNITED STATES TREASURY DEP'T.,
CINCINNATI, Dec. 30, 1863.

By consent of Gen. Grant and Army Corps District Commanders in his Department, and in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, authority will be given to all proper persons to purchase the products of States in insurrection, at all places in this Agency within the lines of National military occupation.

Application for such authorities can be made to any Assistant Special Agent in the First Agency, or at this office.

Parties receiving authorities will be required to give bond, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned for their observance of all regulations, rules, and military orders, and for the payment of all Government fees and taxes.
W. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement the following streets:

Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.
Seventeenth-street, from Union-square to First-avenue.
Forty-ninth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, and upon the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Eighth street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Seventeenth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, and upon both sides of the intersecting avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, as subject to do military duty in the several districts comprising this division, viz.: City and County of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, are exposed to view, for the inspection of the public, at each of the following places:

Headquarters Provost-Marshal, each district, the Police stations, and each of the places where the polls were held at the recent election.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment of the District, and claim to have his name stricken from the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not, and will not be, at the time fixed for the next draft, (Jan. 5, 1864,) liable to military duty on account of,

First—Alienage.
Second—Non-residence.
Third—Unsuitableness of age.
Fourth—Manifest permanent physical disability.

The time fixed for hearing such cases will expire on the 5th of January, 1864.
WILLIAM HAYS, Brig.-Gen. Vols.,
and A. A. P. M. General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, M. & C. R. R.,
CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 22, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 13th day of January proximo, for the clearing, grading and masonry of the extension of the Marietta and Cincinnatti Railroad from Loveland to the City of Cincinnatti—a distance of twenty-four miles.

The work will be divided into sections of one-half mile or more, and bids will be received for the construction of one or more of such sections.

Plans, profiles and specifications, with approximate estimates of the quantities of work on each section offered for contract, will be ready for examination on and after the 8th day of January, 1864, at this office, in room No. 8, second floor, Railroad Building, southwest corner Third and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati.

Estimates of the quantity and relative value of the work done in each month will be made, and ninety per cent. of the amount of the same will be paid in cash in the month succeeding that in which the work estimated shall have been done.

The Railroad Company reserves to itself the right to decline to let any part or all of the work on examination of the bids.
WM. P. CUTLER, Vice-President.
JOHN WADDLE, Chief Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 149, 151, 153 and 155 East Twenty-third-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD COOPER,
Chairman Board of School Officers, Eighteenth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 29, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——
(Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
——

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Infantry Accoutrements under the bids inviting proposals for 100,000 sets, which bids were opened Dec. 23, 1863, viz:

T. C. Williams & Co., 5,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	$3 69
L. S. Baker, 10,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	3 60
H. A. Dingee, 10,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	3 61
C. S. Storms, 5,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	3 62
C. S. Storms, 10,000 sets, Watertown Arsenal, at	3 67
W. S. Hansell & Son, 10,000 sets, Frankfort Arsenal, at	3 70
Geo. Peters, 10,000 sets, Frankfort Arsenal, at	3 69
E. Gaylord, 20,000 sets, Alleghany Arsenal, at	3 69
H. Tillson & Co., 10,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 79
Sterling & Co., 5,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 84
McFarland & Dempsey, 5,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 85

(Signed), GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen. Chf. of Ord.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to
HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON DEAN AND SMITH STS., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

DEAN-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot, No. 255 Dean-st., Brooklyn, 210 ft. easterly from Nevins-st. Lot 25x100.

SMITH-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot, No. 115 Smith-st., Brooklyn, 80 feet northerly from Dean-st. Lot 20x75.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 7th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, 500 bbls. Resin, part of the cargo of prize ship ALLIANCE.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Dec. 26, 1863.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE, PARIAN STATUETTES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, by order of importers, to close consignments, a large assortment of the above and other elegant articles. The sale will be without reserve.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the prize-steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 128, 130, 132 East 37th-st., by order of the Assignee, the lease and fixtures of an iron foundry, consisting of two steam engines, boilers, shafting, pullies, moulding, patterns, scrap iron, platform scales, tools, fixtures, &c.; a one-horse cart and harness. Also, the lease of the premises; also, at the same time and place, one steam engine, boiler and fixtures, now on storage at Messrs. Hoag and Hampson's, No. 76 Maiden-lane, which can be seen before the sale.
GEORGE W. NELSON, Assignee.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, late with A. H. Muller.

LOTS ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV. AND 97TH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell, on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 3 desirable lots on northeast corner of Broadway and 97th-st.; also 3 lots northwest corner 10th-av. and 97th-st., in the rear. Maps, &c. at Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE VALUABLE NEWFOUNDland Dog, all black, only two years old, partly trained and watchful. Inquire of T. T., No. 113 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion,* and consultation gratis.

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A SPLENDID YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE—Fifteen and a half hands high, five years old, coming six, long tail, proud and stylish in harness, accustomed to saddle, of good speed and easy gait, both in trot and canter. Also, a pair of short-tailed bay carriage horses. Cause of sale, absence of owner abroad. Terms moderate. On view at Lexington Stables, Nos. 95 and 97 East 32d-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG BAY HORSE, NOT UNder 15½ hands. Must be sound and kind and gentle in all harness. Address ELDER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, full particulars and lowest price.

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EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines.
Parlor and Ice Skates.
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

MR.&MRS. UNION. MISS LOVE.

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French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF TURNER'S GINGER WINE,
BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS,
NATIVE WINES, &C.
Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

TWELFTH NIGHT.—THE USUAL EPIPHANY services of the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next (Epiphany), at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D.D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and an offering made in behalf of Missions.

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CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

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THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

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Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
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payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
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calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
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These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 75	Payable in Currency.
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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER......Saturday......Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Saturday......Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday......Jan. 23
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
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FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
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FOR LIVERPOOL.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship ROGER A. HURD—Sails January 6.
Ship AMERICAN UNION—Sails January 9.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship DANIEL WEBSTER—Sails January 6.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts, available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.
The fine, fast-sailing new Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. TURNER, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency.
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UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

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TO LET—ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE LOTS OF ground, with buildings and machinery suitable for a marble or stone yard, with wharf privileges, situate foot of 52d-st., North River. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO DISPOSE of the apartments he has engaged for his family for the Winter, the same being a second floor in Madison-av., with bath room, &c.; private table. Address Box No. 811 Post-office.

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TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

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LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, ON Broadway, a lady's CYLINDER WATCH, with the names of Vatek, Phillippe & Co., and Tiffany & Co., on the cap. Size, 15 lines; gold engine-turned, hunting case; No. 12,930. A short gold chain, with hook and key, accompanied the watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the watch with Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.

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BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, (2 years old,) and nurse; location above 8th-st.; references given and required. Address C. H. W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn Heights, by a young gentleman, in a genteel family; well furnished room, hot and cold water, and fire; will be permanent, if agreeable to all parties. Address for two days R., Room No. 15, No. 18 Wall-st.

ROOMS WANTED.—A SITTING ROOM AND bedroom, with breakfast, wanted by a single gentleman, in a first-class private family. Address Box No. 3,562 New-York Post-office.

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N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRANDst., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $4; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

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The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

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AN AMERICAN LADY, HAVING ENjoyed the advantage of an excellent education, an experienced and thoroughly qualified teacher, would be pleased to meet some party desiring to avail themselves of her offices, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the very smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a brief period only. References exchanged. Address Y, Station B, New-York.

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Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.
RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

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Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

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COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York.
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MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEMENT and education, having much experience in tuition, desires an engagement for a few hours daily. She teaches the English in all its branches, with German, French and music. Private lessons are given to more advanced pupils. Address EDUCATION, Station A, Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

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MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH ALbums, Expense Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS, No. 350 4TH-ST.,
New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

THIS IS THE ONLY REGIMENT OF colored men authorized in the State of New-York, and no one can lawfully recruit colored men in this State for any other organization. Recruits count upon the quota of the towns where they belong; $10 are paid to every man bringing an accepted recruit; recruits get the State bounty of $75 and the local bounties. For further information address VINCENT COLYER,
General Superintendent of Recruiting,
No. 350 4th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management beg to announce that owing to previous peremptory engagements of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
the great sensation drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
can only be presented for
SEVENTEEN NIGHTS
more. Seats for any of these seventeen nights may now be procured at the box-office.

The management is induced to give this early notice of the period at which the production of this play must terminate, from the circumstance of its being impossible to accommodate the vast crowds which nightly gather at the theatre. No play that has perhaps ever been presented on the New-York stage has touched the heart of the people with such sincere and genuine emotion, or gathered the public so firmly in its grasp. While it might run through whole seasons, it cannot, from these peremptory circumstances, be possibly presented for more than these
SEVENTEEN NIGHTS.

Those who desire, therefore, to witness this touching picture of English every-day life, should not lose the few opportunities now remaining to them.

In the beautiful language of the accomplished District-Attorney of this city, A. Oakey Hall:

"The whole effect of the play is so ethical," writes District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, in his brilliant criticism, "that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Years; and you should not receive your actor's ticket-of-leave until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."

On Monday, January 4, 1864, being the sixty-first night of the engagement,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will appear in
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Commences at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Jan. 5, 1864,
SIXTY-THIRD NIGHT OF
THE FLORENCES
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF
Mrs. FLORENCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S.
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost......Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
(Between Spring and Prince-sts.)
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. No half price. Performance 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M.
EIGHTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this superbly constructed
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
containing animals and birds of every variety, many of which are very rare, and several that were never before on exhibition in America.
Of the latter class,
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
recently imported from Germany, and white as the driven snow, deserve particular attention, and are the delight and admiration of
ALL LOVERS OF NATURAL HISTORY.
Upward of two hundred rare birds and animals are here congregated, and others constantly arriving.
The morning performance is especially adapted for
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
This institution, the pride of Naturalists, is unequaled in
GRANDEUR, MAGNITUDE, and MAGNIFICENCE
by any other exhibition on this continent.
The mind may revel in an intellectual feast.
Instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one. It is the only pure and correct school where
The great book of Natural History
can be successfully unlocked, studied and defined. It furnishes
Knowledge for the world,
And a school for the million.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."
This splendid entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvass measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.

The beautiful and STARTLING ILLUSION of the WHITE LADY and the SPIRIT OF THE ALPS, with the elegant moonlight and sunset effects, will be repeated. Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THE
MYERS SISTERS' BENEFIT CONCERT
AND
DRAMATIC RECITATION,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1864.
The following artists have volunteered their aid:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD,
MISS MINA GEARY,
MR. J. M. PATTISON,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
DR. CLARE W. BEAMES,
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW......Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents each.
May be procured of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ENTERTAINMENT—FOR THE BENEFIT OF the Children's Progressive Lyceum, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1864. Children of the Progressive Lyceum will take important parts in the Singing, Dialogues, Recitations, Declamations, Tableaux, &c. Several talented ladies and gentlemen have kindly volunteered to appear during the evening, and will aid in rendering the Children's Benefit a musical, cheerful and moral entertainment. The proceeds will go toward paying for Gifts, Books, Banners, Badges, and other equipments necessary for the successful development of the School. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents. For sale at the door, and at the office of the *Herald of Progress*, No. 274 Canal-st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.—The second concert of the season will take place on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 9th inst., at Irving Hall. Tickets can be procured of the members of the regiment.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:05 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS CONTINUED.
YOUNG AMERICA YET TO BE AMUSED.
THE MUSEUM STILL IN
ITS HOLIDAY ATTIRE!
Still the resort of
THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,
OF MYRIADS OF HAPPY CHILDREN,
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
which has been played to
SUCH CROWDED HOUSES WITH SUCH
BRILLIANT SUCCESS,
and elicited such thunders of applause, will be produced at each.

The *Evening Post* says of this play: "Mr. Barnum's company plays it as well as it can be played by any theatre in the City;" that "all the characters are represented quite as well as on far more pretentious boards. The scenery is also good, and the entire play is the best really dramatic success in the annals of the old Museum."

HERR ZIROM,
GIVES HIS WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
on the
EMMELYNKA, or MOUTH HARMONICA.
THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
An elegant Wax Figure of this beautiful Princess has just been received from Madame Tussauds, of London.
AT ALL HOURS, EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
A PYRAMID OF GIANTS,
AND
MOLEHILL OF DWARFS,
TWO OF THE TALLEST
AND TWO OF THE SMALLEST
men ever known on the face of the globe.
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
Consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE GROUPS OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS,
GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress circle and parquet	50 cents
Reserved seats in dress circle	75 cents
Orchestra stalls......$1 | Family circle	25 cents
Private boxes	$7

TUESDAY,
Seventy-third night of Mr. L. Wallack's highly attractive play,
ROSEDALE,
with its beautiful Scenery, novel Machinery, original Music, great Cast and
ATTRACTIVE TABLEAUX,
and in which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman will sustain their original characters.
WEDNESDAY—(First time here) NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, in which Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Norton, (HIS FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON,) and Brown, Mrs. Wilkins and Miss Madeline Henriques will perform, with (first time this season) THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, in which
MISS IONE BURKE
will make her first appearance here. Messrs. Mark Smith, Fisher, Young, Floyd, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett and Miss Green will also appear.
THURSDAY,
ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS AND THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
SATURDAY,
ROSEDALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1864,
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
And with
AN ENTIRE NEW DISTRIBUTION,
LE VOYAGE DE MONSIEUR PERRICHON
Comedy in 4 acts, by Eugene Labiche and Edouard Martin.
NOTICE.—The pressure of the repertoire will not permit this piece to be played but once.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock precisely.
Carriages can be ordered for 10½ P. M.
Box Office at No. 623 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager......Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager......Mr. B. A. Baker.
THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA.
CROWDED HOUSES.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Mr. J. Whiting, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. Geo. Metkiff, Mr. Reed, Mr. Geo. Rea, Mr. Gourlay, Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Mary Shaw, Miss Kate Singleton, Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell, &c., &c., &c., &c.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
the English Opera Troupe in the grand opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
MR. DE CORDOVA,
THE POPULAR AMERICAN HUMOROUS LECTURER,
Will deliver his
CELEBRATED AND SUCCESSFUL HUMOROUS POEM,
"BROADWAY,"
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1864.
Doors open at 7, entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to be obtained at all the music and bookstores, and at the door.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT......Manager
Performances will be continued at this establishment,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
introducing the greatest of lady equestriennes,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
and the entire strength of the
MOST COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6,
EDWIN BOOTH
in his great impersonation of
SHYLOCK,
assisted by
Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
AND A TALENTED COMPANY.

DODWORTH HALL—NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MRS. AND MISS L. BROWN'S READING,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1864.
Tickets 50 cents.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Reading.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

SYLVAN LAKE—THE LARGEST AND NEARest skating resort of any other pond in the vicinity of New-York, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken, 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. Admission—Gentlemen, 15 cents; ladies and children, 10 cents. Grand promenade concert on TUESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 5. On and after Jan. 5 this lake will be lighted with calcium lights.

MEETINGS.

A CARD.
ON BOARD OF U. S. TRANSPORT STEAMER "BLACKSTONE," Jan. 30, 1863.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed in behalf of the Passengers of the United States Transport Steamer BLACKSTONE, take pleasure in embracing this opportunity to acknowledge our thanks to Capt. BERRY and officers of said steamer for the kind and gentle treatment we have received at their hands during our passage from New-Orleans to New-York. Capt. BERRY will ever retain the well-wishes of each and every one who has the good fortune of taking passage with him.
A. H. GOULD, U. S. V.,
E. W. SEYMOUR, Capt. U. S. V.,
C. H. PAGE, Asst.-Surg. U. S. V.,
W. MARBAND, First Lt. U. S. V.,
H. O'CONNOR, Lieut. U. S. V.
Lt.-Col. JOHN W. CROPSEY, Chairman.
CHAS. K. WIEL, late First Lieut. U. S. V., Secretary.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members and an election for thirty managers will be held at No. 516 Broadway, in this City, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of January, 1864. The poll will continue open from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

TO MILK DEALERS.—A MEETING OF THE MILK DEALERS of the City of New-York will be held at No. 485 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the sudden and unjust advance in milk freights, and to adopt such measures as the necessities of the case demand.
C. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for the election of officers, etc., will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at 7½ o'clock. The annual reports will be presented at this meeting.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 214 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1864.
SEVENTH WEEK OF
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who delight every evening the
THOUSANDS
WHO CRAM THIS SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT
to witness these legitimate impersonators and great exponents of Irish character.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS in two of his great Irish characters.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, supported by Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr., her first appearance; Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunans, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, &c.
Second night this season of the Irish drama
WILLIE RIELY.
Willie Riely......Mr. Barney Williams
Mary Moriality......Mrs. Barney Williams
Followed by the Protean Farce of
LAW FOR LADIES; OR, 'TIS SO REPORTED.
Sophia Heartall......Mrs. Barney Williams
Assuming the following characters: GERTRUDE—A German organ player. SALLY SOB—A simpleton. SAM SOB—Her brother. NANCE SLOCUM—A snowaler.
THE IRISH TUTOR.—Terry O'Rourke, with the song, "Boys of Kilkenny," Mr. Barney Williams.
In active preparation, a new Irish Drama,
MANGARIE SUGACH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.
Written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. Produced with new and beautiful Scenery, correct and picturesque Costumes, appropriate Properties, new Music, &c., and in which these popular representatives of Irish character, together with the whole of the talented company, will shortly appear.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress......Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager......J. H. Selwyn.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1864.
In consequence
of the
DECIDED AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
AND
UNANIMOUS APPROBATION.
It elicits
ON EVERY REPRESENTATION,
FROM
CROWDED HOUSES,
the new and highly interesting play, in four acts, entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
with
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. G. JAMISON,
and the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY
in the cast.
New Music......by......Thomas Baker
New Scenery, &c.......by......Hayes
New Costumes and Appointments.
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864,
for the last time this season,
FAUST,
Grand Opera, in five acts, by C. Gounod, with new scenery, appointments, and the following cast:
MME. FREDERICI,
MME JOHANNSEN,
HERR HIMMER,
HERR STEINECKE,
HERR WEINLICH.
To give full effect to the Soldier's Chorus, in the fourth act, the
ARION SOCIETY
have kindly volunteered to assist and a full military band will also appear.
Conductor......CARL ANSCHUTZ
Price of admission to Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle, $1, without extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The sale of Tickets will commence on Tuesday morning, at the Academy of Music.
NOTICE.
Subscribers can exchange their tickets on Tuesday morning.
FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1864,
SECOND PERFORMANCE.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THE GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.
Postponed from Monday, Dec. 28, on account of the inclemency of the weather, will take place
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered:
Mrs. JOHNSTON, (late Mary E. Hawley,)
Miss MINA GEARY,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. J. N. PATTISON,
Mr. JOHANNES SENIA,
Mr. JAMES G. MAEDER.
Tickets, Fifty Cents each. May be procured of T. F. Frank, No. 675 Broadway, J. R. Morewood, No. 63 Broad-st., Pickard & Andresen, No. 75 Gold-st., T. M. Braine, No. 113 Pearl-st., Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st., and at the door on the evening of the concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
The tickets issued for Dec. 28 admissible.

SKATING—AT THE LARGE GALLERY IN CONnection with Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S Gymnastic and Military Institution, No. 161 5th-av. and No. 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Instruction to ladies and gentlemen daily and evenings. Only three lessons are sufficient to skate on ice.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } AUCTIONEERS,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway,
Offer the following brown-stone front HOUSES and LOTS for sale:
Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st.
Madison-av., near 29th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.
W. 37th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 35th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.
Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
Livingston-place, cor. 15th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 8th av.
W. 36th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 45th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.
Also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations.
Also, desirable store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.
Also, Central Park lots on the 5th and 8th avs.
Also, several very desirable plots of lots near Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The northwest corner of Broadway and Dey-st., known as the "Franklin Buildings."
Fifty feet on Broadway, one hundred and twenty-five on Dey-st., with an L in the rear.
Possession on 1st of May next. Apply to
D. H. HAIGHT, } Executors.
JOHN HALSEY, }
No. 57 Broadway.

PAPER-MILL AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE—Situated on the Passaic River, 20 miles from New-York, and 100 yards from a freight depot of Morris and Essex Railroad; contains 4 engines, a 62-inch cylinder machine, and all machinery necessary for the manufacture of paper. Inquire of JAMES G. DARLING, No. 159 Duane-st., or J. BONNEL, Summit, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, together with about 14 acres of land, situated on the Hudson River, twenty-eight miles from New-York, and convenient to the cars and steamboat. The house contains all modern improvements and commands a fine view of the river. Possession given in the Spring. For further particulars, apply to EDMOND COFFIN, Esq., No. 27 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND LARGE stone buildings, with all necessary gearings, in good order, and within 30 minutes of New-York, for sale or exchange. Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
Late Field & McLean, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE—THE first-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order, No. 18 West 31st-st., with the furniture, which is nearly new, of the best quality, and selected with great taste. For permits, &c., apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHwest corner of Cortlandt and Washington sts., a very desirable property for investment. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price $18,000.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English basement house, in fine order, No. 9 East 27th-st.; house 18x55; lot 18x98.9. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY extra-size brown-stone house, No. 178 2d-av., built in the best manner and in first-rate order. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DESIRABLE house and grounds near the depot, in full view of the Hudson River and Palisades. Inquire of N. K. SHEERS, Railroad Agent, Yonkers.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF 25 acres on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, less than one hour from the foot of Cortlandt-st., and nearly adjoining the depot; improvements are two small houses, a frame factory building, barn, &c.; a young orchard of good fruit; has a large frontage, and well located for laying off in building sections. For further particulars and terms, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 139 Wall-st.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OBSEQUIES OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

His Remains to be Exposed in the Cathedral—Action of the Common Council.

The funeral of Archbishop HUGHES will take place on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-street. His remains will be exposed at the cathedral to-day and to-morrow, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, so that all who wish may behold them. Great preparations are making to have the ceremonies as solemn and imposing as possible. The cathedral is to be draped in black and lit with tapers. In the centre aisle will be erected a catafalque covered with black velvet and crape, and illuminated with wax tapers. On the top of this the body will be placed until the day of the funeral, when it will be placed in front of the altar. Mayor GUNTHER yesterday sent a message to the Common Council in relation to the death of Archbishop HUGHES, which will be found in another column. In pursuance of his suggestion, the Common Council sent a Committee to wait upon Very Rev. Father STARRS, V. G., announcing their intention to attend the funeral in a body. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Father Matthew Temperance Societies, and various other Societies and Associations will be present. The Grand High Mass of Requiem and the other ceremonies are expected to occupy nearly the entire day. His remains will be interred in the vaults of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

THE ACTION OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, after the Annual Message of Mayor GUNTHER had been read and disposed of, the Message, elsewhere published, in regard to the death of Bishop HUGHES, was received.

Alderman Fox moved that the Message be referred to a special Committee of Five. The motion was carried, and President HENRY appointed as the Committee Aldermen Fox, McCool, Farley, Long and Shannon. Immediately after the adjournment of the Board, these gentlemen repaired to the residence of His Grace Archbishop HUGHES, where they were received by Rev. Father STARRS, Vicar-General, to whom Alderman Fox stated that the Committee had called with the view of ascertaining if there was anything the City authorities could do in aiding him in the arrangement of the funeral obsequies. The Reverend Father replied that he did not know there was anything that the public authorities could do in the matter, unless it were to participate in the funeral ceremonies, which he would be gratified to have them do.

Alderman Fox replied that the Common Council would wish to be present in a body at the funeral, as a mark of respect to the deceased's character as a patriot, and his services to the country and Government, both at home and abroad.

Father STARRS responded to this that a place would be specially kept for the members of the Common Council in the cathedral on the occasion of the funeral services.

Alderman Fox then said that the Common Council probably would pass resolutions of respect to the memory of the distinguished deceased, and of condolence with his relatives and friends in their bereavement, and asked to whom an engrossed copy of the resolutions should be sent. Father STARRS replied that he would accept it for preservation in the archives of the Church.

The Committee then withdrew. Probably both Boards of the Common Council will meet specially to-day, and pass resolutions concerning the Archbishop's death.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige the friends and admirers of the late Archbishop HUGHES, by permitting one of them to make a suggestion to the Catholic people of this City through your columns? The suggestion is this: that as it has pleased Almighty God to take from among us our venerable and revered Archbishop, we, the Catholics of New-York, of all origins, shall show our sympathy with the general loss, and our filial respect for the memory of the great prelate who has passed from among us, by closing our several places of business during the time appointed for the funeral, which will probably take place on Thursday next. It will be a very small acknowledgment of the services the illustrious Archbishop has rendered to religion, and a mark of the deep affliction which his death has caused to all. It is hoped that all nationalities will be merged in this demonstration of filial sorrow on the part of the Catholics of New-York.

A CATHOLIC.

Charge of Recorder Hoffman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Court opened for the January Term yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The following Grand Jury was impanneled and sworn in:

OLIVER S. STRONG, Foreman, Gordon W. Burnham, John Babcock, G. H. Coursen, David Close, Samuel H. Cornell, Ashael A. Denman, Ambrose K. Ely, Francis Endicott, Nathan C. Ely, Charles H. Haswell, Wm. Oothout, Joseph M. Strong, Robert Struthers, Roswell Skeel, Anthony Snyder, James Van Benschoten, John Brooks.

His Honor, in charging them, said, in substance:

GENTLEMEN: You are summoned here to discharge the important duties of grand jurors. Few citizens realized the importance of these duties, either as grand or petit jurors, and until the citizens of New-York did recognize their public duties as citizens they could not hope for a proper administration of the laws. The City prisons were full; the record of convictions during the past year showed a frightful list, the number of cases continually arising was enormous. His Honor then read from the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday morning accounts of more than six different murders and bloody affrays in one night, calling the attention of the jurors to this evidence of the continual occurrence of horrible crimes in our midst. With these unceasing crimes he hoped that no one would grudge the time necessary to perform the duties of a juror. His Honor said that it was alarming to see among all these crimes, that a majority of them were crimes against the peace of the community, assaults, murders, and acts of personal violence. His Honor commented severely upon the manner in which the Legislature had tampered with the law regarding murder, saying that so imperfect were these laws, that until recently it was doubtful if a conviction could be had under them for any offence. After giving the usual charge in relation to usury, bribery of public officers, election frauds and lotteries, his Honor dismissed them to their duties.

The Court took up the case of Mrs. Mary McClennan, indicted for stealing dry goods from A. T. Stewart & Co., but after examining one witness, adjourned to give opportunity to the District-Attorney to produce the stolen goods as evidence.

Trial of Francis Fitzpatrick for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The panel of jurors was called, and a fine of $25 each enforced upon over a hundred of them, for non-attendance.

The Assistant District-Attorney, ORLANDO STEWART, Esq., moved on the case of FRANCIS FITZPATRICK, indicted for the murder of BRIDGET GILROY, on the 30th of July last, under the following circumstances: On the day of the murder, prisoner had been drinking freely of bad whisky, and became, in the technical language of topers, "crazy drunk." While in this state he got into a dispute with some of his friends at a tenement-house, No. 100 Worth-street, and being still more excited, he rushed to a window, and apparently without any cause or provocation, discharged a pistol at some girls who were looking out of another window in the opposite house, causing the death of one of them.

The prisoner is defended by John Anthon, Esq. Mr. Stewart opened the case for the people, calling, as his first witness, Catherine Welsh, sworn for the prosecution.

Was at No. 100 Washington-street, on the day of the murder; knew prisoner; lived in rear building; witness lived in the front; Bridget Gilroy was in the witness' room; Bridget went to the window; prisoner opened the shutter of the window of his room and fired a pistol; Bridget Gilroy fell shot in the temple.

Mary Coss, sworn for the prosecution: Lived at No. 100 Worth-street; saw Bridget Gilroy there looking out of the window; Fitzpatrick opened his window and fired a pistol; the ball struck Bridget in the temple and she fell.

Dr. Frank P. Foster, sworn for the prosecution, testified to the nature of the wound that she died from.

Bridget Parry, sworn for the prosecution: Lived at No. 100 Worth-street in July last; was there on the 30th; heard the report of a pistol; went back and met the prisoner; prisoner said he would shoot me too; he had a pistol in his hand.

The Court here adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Charges against James M. Macgregor.

Many months since, charges were preferred by S. B. THOMSON and others, against JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, for "malfeasance in office," &c. The charges came up before Mayor OPDYKE for examination, and have been very elaborately examined. Near 200 pages of testimony have been taken. On last Thursday, Mayor OPDYKE rendered the following decision:

"Upon a review of the testimony, I have come to the conclusion that it does not substantiate the charges made or either of them."

The acquittal of Mr. MACGREGOR is full and complete on all the specifications. He courted the keenest inquiry and comes out with a clean record, and in so doing the services of a valuable public officer are continued to the City.

The Blockade-Runners.

It is alleged that WILLIAM A. SMALLEY, who is implicated with the blockade-runners, as published yesterday, signed the bonds without knowing the parties for whom he signed. It is also stated that he has acknowledged that he did so as a mere "matter of business," and that the mere matter amounted to the sum of $800. Further it is reported that he has expressed a willingness to pay the bonds if the matter can be thus settled, but this the authorities will scarce dare assent to. He is under arrest by order of Gen. DIX, executed by Marshal MURRAY, but is confined to his house by illness. It is very reasonably imagined that if his case be followed up, developments will ensue which will startle the community. That it shall be followed up the public demand. If he is innocent of what suspicion attaches to him, he should not only be anxious for but court inquiry.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BROADWAY STORE ROBBED—THE BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Last Wednesday night the optical instrument establishment of Mr. BENJAMIN HORN, No. 212 Broadway, was entered by forcing open a door of the show-room, and property to the amount of over $600—consisting mainly of telescopes, opera and field-glasses—was stolen therefrom. Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, afterward learned that various glasses, answering the description of those stolen, had been pledged at pawn shops on the east side of the City. He obtained a description of the person who thus disposed of them, and on Sunday afternoon he arrested, in the Bowery, a man who is known as THOMAS BURNS *alias* COMBS. The latter made great resistance when notified that he was a prisoner, and in a few moments more than twenty thieves surrounded the two, with the obvious intention of effecting a rescue of their companion. The sight of a revolver deterred them, however, and after much difficulty he was taken to the Tombs, where Justice DOWLING committed him. The accused is a well-known sneak-thief and pickpocket. He has already served two years in the penitentiary for picking pockets in stages and cars. When before the magistrate, yesterday, he made a partial confession of the burglary.

BURNED TO DEATH—A WARNING TO PARENTS.—On Sunday evening a child 2 years of age, named EDWARD LOBB, was burned to death at No. 60 First-avenue. The parents of the child went out in the afternoon and left the latter alone in a room where there was a fire. During their absence it is supposed that its clothes came in contact with a hot stove, and thus it was burned to death before assistance arrived. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. This should serve as a warning to those parents who are in the habit of leaving young children alone in a room where there is a fire.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The Sixty-ninth regiment arrived yesterday morning from the Army of the Potomac. All of the men, (only seventy-eight in number,) have unanimously reënlisted for the war. In consequence, they have received a furlough of thirty days.

THE GOVERNMENT BOUNTY OF $300 STOPPED.—Under instructions received from headquarters, the Supervisors' Committee have ceased to pay the $300 Government bounty. The State and County bounties remain the same.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT TO SAIL TO-DAY.—This old naval hero, who was to have taken his departure yesterday, will probably sail to-day in his flagship, the *Hratford*. He goes to take command of the Eastern Blockade Squadron.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Organization of the Brooklyn Common Council.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Aldermen for the year 1864 was organized last evening. There was a large attendance in the audience part of the chamber, anxiously awaiting the election of a President and minor officers, while inside the railing were a number of favored politicians, to see that everything went right.

At 5 o'clock P. M., precisely, the usual hour of meeting, Alderman WALLACE, of the Third Ward, was moved to the Chair, and called the Board to order. The roll of members was called, and they answered as follows:

First Ward, *Whitney*; Second Ward, McLoughlin; Third Ward, *Wallace*; Fourth Ward, Newman; Fifth Ward, *Ennis*; Sixth Ward, M. Murphy; Seventh Ward, *Belknap*; Eighth Ward, Talmage; Ninth Ward, *Hathaway*; Tenth Ward, (vacant;) Eleventh Ward, *Kimball*; Twelfth Ward, O'Keefe; Thirteenth Ward, *Furton*; Fourteenth Ward, E. Murphy; Fifteenth Ward, *E. Taylor*; Sixteenth Ward, Saal; Seventeenth Ward; *Bliss*; Eighteenth Ward, Kalbfleisch; Nineteenth Ward, *Fisher*; Twentieth Ward, *Billmer*.

(Those marked in *italics* are re-elected, or new members.)

His Honor Mayor WOOD then took the chair, and the Board proceeded to elect a President. The following is the result: INNIS V. TALMAGE (Dem.,) 11 votes; GEORGE H. FISHER (Rep.,) 8 votes. Alderman TALMAGE being declared elected was conducted to the chair, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The Mayor read his Message, which is a document of great length, and in which he indicates the general policy of his administration. After making some general observations, he pledges himself to a rigid course of economy in conducting the affairs of the city government; but, while avoiding unnecessary expense, will not be guided by a mere blind effort temporarily to save necessary outlays. Parsimony was not economy, for in public as well as in private affairs, judicious and even liberal disbursements at the proper time, often saved heavy and burdensome expenditure in the future. Aware that our population is the overplus of the adjacent Metropolis, its facilities for commerce limited, he deems it incumbent that Brooklyn should be made an attractive place of residence, that its streets should be broad, well lighted, and thoroughly cleaned. He congratulates the community that, notwithstanding the war, Brooklyn has nearly maintained that ratio of increase in growth and prosperity for which she has in times past been so distinguished. The financial affairs of the city are represented to be in a safe and flourishing condition. The management of the City Water Works is referred to, and a suggestion made that the number of Commissioners be reduced. The construction of an additional main from Ridgewood Reservoir is recommended. The Fourth-avenue, Atlantic-avenue, and Bushwick-avenue improvements are favorably referred to. The condition of the streets and public lamps is spoken of, and reform recommended. It is also suggested that the lamps remain lighted all night, and that the pumps be kept in good repair. The operations of the new Assessment law is favorably spoken of. The total receipts for taxes in November, 1863, was $1,112,794 18 against $1,291,640 26 collected in November, 1862. The collections of 1863 were exclusive of taxes on moneyed Corporations, amounting to $250,000. The average rate of taxation for the year 1862 was $1 94 7-10, and for 1863, $1 59 3-10—a reduction of 35 cents. The City revenue for 1862 was estimated at $136,000, and for 1863 at $180,000. The Mayor makes some recommendations in relation to the collection of arrearages of taxes, and suggests alterations in the present law. The Fire Department is touched upon, and a reduction of the number of companies suggested. He likewise recommends that the two Departments (Eastern and Western Districts,) be consolidated, so as to be under one general government instead of two. The militia regiments are favorably referred to, and suggestions made that everything needed for their comfort and convenience be provided. An augmentation of the Police force is urgently recommended, as well as the establishment of a public market. In conclusion, the Mayor makes use of the following language:

"We have abundant cause for congratulation, in the fact that the past year, and especially the last six months of it, has been fraught with events of a nature to inspire every true friend of the country with the brightest hopes, and the strongest confidence in the future. The splendid victories which, during that time have been achieved by our own heroic armies, and there is every reason to believe have given to the unholy rebellion its death blow. Treason still uplifts its audacious and defiant head, but its hideous body exhibits unmistakably the throes of dissolution. The President has wisely and mercifully, in his Proclamation, extended the olive branch of peace to those of the rebels who repent of the foul sin into which the more ignorant of them have been deluded, and we have cheering evidence that they are availing themselves of the pardon and amnesty he has offered to them. As none will deny that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, so most are ready to concede that its abolition can alone secure for the country a happy and a lasting peace. Our fathers did not take up arms for independence, but they achieved it before they laid them down. So we did not accept this war into which we were forced for the purpose of abolishing Slavery, but it will be swept away before the war is ended. It was not the end man anticipated, but I doubt not that it is the result that God has ordained. Destiny marches on, and if Slavery stands in the way, Slavery must perish. Let us hope that the glorious promise which beams upon us of a speedy restoration of the Union, and an early return of peace and harmony among us as a people may be realized, and above all let us resolve to contribute, with all the means in our power, to the attainment of that glorious realization."

After the reading of the message had been completed, 1,000 copies were ordered to be printed, and the various topics discussed referred to appropriate committees when appointed.

The Board then proceeded to elect the following officers:

City Clerk—Henry McCloskey.
Health Officer—Dr. J. B. Jones.
Clerk of Market—J. Harren.
Inspector of Pavements—Christopher Dowdel, W. D.; John Timmes, E. D.
Sealers of Weights and Measures—Michael Mullady, W. D.; Michael McGowen, E. D.; T. Hayden, Louis Menden.
Keeper of City Hall—John A. Flanagan.
Assistant Keeper—Thomas McGuire.
Messenger of the Board—John McCann.
Keeper of City Park—J. Campbell.
Keeper of Washington Park—George Dougherty.
Engineer of City Hall—T. Ward.
Keeper of Hamilton Avenue Bridge—J. Anglem.
Keeper of Ninth-street Bridge—J. Seaman.
Pound Master Eighth Ward—J. Condon.
Pound Master Eastern District—J. Bowring.
Dock Master Eastern District—Owen Donnelly.
Dock Master South Seventh-street—J. Weaver.

After the appointments and the transaction of a little routine business, the Board adjourned for one week.

The Democrats having a majority of one in the Board carried everything.

THE GOLD-STREET MURDER.—Coroner NORRIS yesterday concluded the investigation into the circumstances attending the death of BRIDGET DALEY, who was murdered by some unknown man on Saturday afternoon last. The jury brought in the verdict "That deceased came to her death by hemorrhage from a wound in the heart, made by a sharp instrument in the hands of some person unknown to jury. We deem it our duty to advise the authorities to offer a liberal reward for the apprehension of the murderer." The police are still making diligent search and inquiry, but so far without obtaining any clue to the perpetrator.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, JAN. 5.—Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49.

MARRIED.

BERT—ROWLAND.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, at his own residence, No. 352 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. George Taylor, PETER A. BERT, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH W. ROWLAND, second daughter of William Rowland, Esq., all of Brooklyn, L. I. No cards.

EHLERS—CARGILL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 4, at the Berean Baptist Church, by Rev. J. Dowling, D. D., Capt. E. M. L. EHLERS, Invalid corps, U. S. A., to NETTIE, daughter of William Cargill, Esq., of this City.

WOODHULL—WOODHULL.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. Loring B. Marsh, FRANCIS WOODHULL to BETSEY FOSTER, eldest daughter of Noah H. Woodhull, all of Wading River, Long Island.

DIED.

BENSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, EMMELINE M., daughter of the late Capt. Benson, of Fairfield, Conn.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lewis, No. 53 Lexington-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment, and services held in the Episcopal Church there at 2 o'clock.

BAUSHER.—In this City, suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 2, BARBARA BAUSHER, widow of the late John Bausher, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Morton-st., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 3, CHARLES IRVING BROOKS, eldest son of Thomas and Anna T. Brooks, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his parents, No. 113 Remsen-st., without further invitation.

BUTLER.—On Friday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, G. F. Britton, Mrs. AUGUSTIENE BUTLER, widow of the late Capt. Miner Butler, aged 77 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th-av. and 20th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHURCH.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, after a short illness, FRANCES LATHROP, wife of Allen S. Church, M. D.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 166 West 49th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Great Barrington, Mass., for interment on Wednesday morning.

CARTER.—On Monday, Jan. 4, SARAH LAWRENCE, relict of the late Thomas Carter, aged 77 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas Carter, No. 227 Bowery, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DODD.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Jan. 3, after a long and painful illness, NANCY, wife of Joseph Dodd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 Grand-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

HERRICK.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, at his residence, Hunt's Point, Westchester County, after a short illness, Mr. JACOB B. HERRICK, merchant, of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons and son-in-law, Joshua J. Henry, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HERVEY.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, of congestion of the brain, caused by a fall at the residence of his parents, Union, Bergen County, N. J., JAMES H., son of Capt. James B. and Elizabeth Hervey.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Cortlandt-st. Ferry at 12 o'clock M.

LAIRD.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, HANNAH, widow of Benjamin Laird, of Freehold, N. J., in the 72d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house of her son-in-law, George H. Jaques, No. 18 Beach-st. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

MILLER.—At Albany, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, WILLIAM C. MILLER, in the 60th year of his age.

MORRIS.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, JOSEPH, only son of Edgar and Hannah Morris, aged 11 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 214 Bay-st., near Grove, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

NAPIER.—On Friday, Jan. 1, CATHERINE B., relict of the late ANDREW NAPIER, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I.

O'BRIEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, EMMA ANNIS, and on Sunday, Jan. 3, MARY EMILY, of diphtheria, only children of Edwin A. and Mary E. O'Brien.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 106 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 5th inst., at 10 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Hartford papers please copy.

RITCIE.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, Miss FRANCES J. RITCIE, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 165 6th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock.

SEDGWICK.—On Monday, Jan. 4, at his residence, No. 49 East 30th-st., RODERICK SEDGWICK, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, at the Mercer-st. Church, on Wednesday morning, 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

SCRIBNER.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Jan. 2, HERBERT INSLEY, youngest child of Charles and Emma Scribner, aged 18 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 East 38th-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

SHONNARD.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 3, Mrs. CLARA SHONNARD, widow of the late Andrew Shonnard, aged 76 years.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral. Her remains will be taken to East Chester for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point Ferry at 9½ A. M.

SIMPSON.—On Friday, Jan. 1, ELIZA M. C. SIMPSON, only child of Lieut.-Col. R. W. Winfield and Eliza Simpson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, the 6th inst., from the residence of her parents, at Earl's Hotel, corner of Canal and Centre sts., without further invitation.

WARD.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 2, after a short illness, MARY E., wife of Albert S. Ward, and daughter of Rev. A. Peters, D. D., in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, Lexington-av., first door south of 54th-st.

WARNER.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, of hemorrhage of the lungs, ALLEN WARNER, printer, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 Columbia-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

The officers and members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are particularly requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 Columbia-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864, at 1 o'clock.

E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. B. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

YATES.—On Monday, Jan. 4, ANN ELIZABETH, relict of Governor Yates, and daughter of the late John DeLancey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

[Advertisement.]

"LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE."—All born to love, and to be loved. Mistakes, Unhappy Marriages. The Remedy Love—signs in the face. Secret of Beauty. A Woman's Experience. Falling in Love. To improve the Complexion—with numerous Illustrative Portraits in January Double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. The first of a new vol. Only 15 cents. Or $1 50 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana—Miss E. C. Smith, Clinton, N. Y.; Miss Ellen Bartol, Philadelphia; B. H. Bartol, Philadelphia; Thomas Oxnard, Boston; A. G. Riddle, Cleveland; G. Johnson, Nassau; T. Bailey, J. Brown, Ireland; N. Judah, Montreal; A. Grabonsky, New-York; J. F. Child, Baltimore; J. F. McNamara, L. H. Webb, C. H. Ward, England; Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. McAllister, 2 children and servant, New-York; H. W. Bailey, John Boyd, Canada; Capt. Bilsbarrow, Liverpool; C. Outhbert, England; W. Dawkins, A. D. Smith, Thomas Bellen, New-York; A. Doering, Liverpool; J. T. Wright, Delaware; Robert Barpwell, N. Gillies, England; M. H. Knight, Nassau; Wm. Carr, W. H. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Weed, Mrs. Henry Scudder and servant, Mrs. Wm. E. Curtis, child and servant, New-York; John Dillon, Toronto; F. G. Brown, Mrs. F. Brown and child, Mrs. Clark, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hart, Troy; Miss Warren, Troy; Miss Sitterthwaite, J. Chudown, J. Rilton Smith and son, H. Rose, James P. Larkins, New-York; James Lynch, Pennsylvania; H. W. Kouth, Montreal; Mr. Chipman, George Wellington, Nassau; A. Simon, Baltimore; W. E. Mosiman, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Field, Boston; Thomas Lamb, Bermuda; Henry Patterson, Nassau; P. Malone, M. Malone, Peter Robbins, New-York; R. Turner, England; J. Britain, Liverpool; Peter Taquet, France; Edward Bush, St. Helena; James Martin, Thomas Carrigan, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Blackstone, from New-Orleans and Key West—Col. Rexford, Col. Cropsey, Lieut. Hartt, A. Anderson, Capt. A. T. Mattieo, Lieut. Crocker, Lieut. O'Connor, Capt. Seymour, Capt. Scott, Capt. Vanderbery, Lieut. Bock, Lieut. Marland, bearer of dispatches; Lieut. Wiel, Lieut. W. Connor, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Fitzmorris, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Patterson. From Key West—R. M. Wier, Chas. H. Page, U. S. N., A. M. Gould, U. S. N., Lieut. J. Stoker, Geo. Bennett, U. S. N., A. H. Holgate.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets...... 4 46 | Moon rises. 2 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 01 | Gov. Island.. 3 50 | Hell Gate.. 5 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Saladin, Renshaw, Washington, Jas. Hand.

Barks Atlantic, (Br.,) ——, Queenstown, McAndrew & Co.; Ellen Morrison, McCarty, Barbados, D. Trowbride; Sea Ranger, Jayne, Tarragona, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Brigs Arrow, (Br.,) Downes, St. Johns, P. F., H. S. Routh & Sons; Eastern Star, Ward, Trinidad, Port Spain, Bishop & Baker; Martha, Moore, Tarragona, Moore & Henry; Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schooners Messenger, Hill, Jacmel, H. Becker & Co.; Mount Hope, Keniston, Salem, W. S. Brown & Co.; N. Berry, Stone, Rockland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Gen. Marion, Pratt, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; J. Compton, Smith, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Estelle, Conk, Swan Island, B. F. Small & Co.; D. Webster, Perry, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Blackstone, Berry, New-Orleans Dec. 25, via Key West 30th, with cotton, &c., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Dec. 28, 100 miles N. W. of Tortugas, signalized a bark showing a white flag with two red balls. Jan. 2, lat. 32 20, lon. 77 30, exchanged signals with U. S. gunboat Montgomery.

U. S. steam transport Lancet, ——, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Hannah Secor, Kirby, Liverpool, via Falmouth, Eng., Nov. 10, with salt to order. Has had heavy westerly gales nearly the entire passage. In lat 38, lon. 62, passed a vessel's lower mast, with yard attached; also, two casks of oil, with white heads, marked P. and other wrecked stuff, pieces of spars, plank, etc.; had not been long in that situation.

Bark Helen Augusta, (of Turks Island,) Cutts, Miragoane 15 ds., with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr. Left an Am. brig, just arr., name not known, the only vessel in port.

Bark Julia, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Blanchard, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Henry Leeds, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal for Portsmouth, N. H. Has been in collision in the Delaware, and will proceed after slight repairs.

Brig Undaunted, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Thomas, St. Kitts 15 ds., with sugar and old metal to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had heavy weather. Left a bark, believed the J. Maxwell, ldg. for New-York.

Schr. St. Lawrence, (Br.,) Ryder, Grand Cay, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to Calvin E. Knox.

Schr. Triumph, (Br.,) Lockhart, Cornwallis 21 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Perry, Rockland, with stone for Staten Island.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Height, Providence.

Schr. Daniel Brown, Bearse, Providence.

Schr. Maria Rogers, Rogers, Providence.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with snow.

Below.

Bark Johan Martin, (Brem.,) from Rotterdam, (supposed.)

Bark Mary Bentley, from Port Royal.

Bark Radama, (Br.,) from ——.

Brig Leonard Berry.

Sailed.

Jan. 3—Steamer Oriole.

Ship Iona.

Bark Annad.

Brig Simcoe.

Jan. 4—Steamships Star of the South, with a schooner in tow; Corsica, (Br.,) for Havana and Nassau, N. P.; Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 31.—Arr. schr. Planet, (Br.,) Cape Haytien, for Boston. Left barks Trinity, from Philadelphia, dischg.; Malion, do. do.; brigs Laurilla, Bolton, for Boston; Ida, from Boston; arr. 10th, schr. Susan Rogers, from Boston, dischg. Sld, ship Florella, schr. J. H. Cornice.

Jan. 1—Arr. schrs George Daring, Philadelphia, for Portland; Laurel Foss, Boston, for Port Royal; Jane Baskell, Bangor, for New-York. 8 A. M., wind S. S. E., blowing heavy. In port, the above arrivals, and bark Geresa Carmelo, brig J. H. Dillingham, schrs. Clara Vendovi and Sarah Wooster.

Miscellaneous.

The arrivals of vessels from foreign ports for 1862 and 1863 are as follows:

	War vessels.	Steamships.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Totals.
1863....	49	376	692	1108	1627	967	4750
1862....	29	266	1092	1311	1569	1239	5458

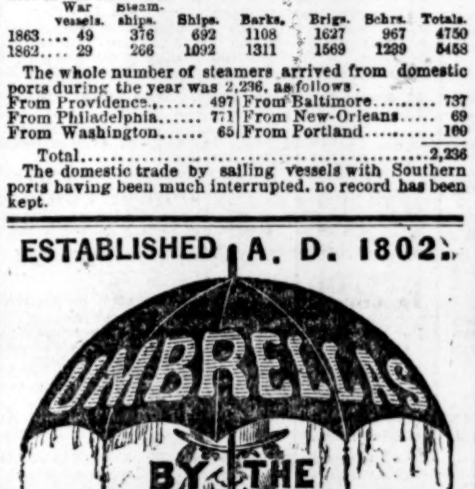
The whole number of steamers arrived from domestic ports during the year was 2,236, as follows:

From Providence........	497	From Baltimore..........	737
From Philadelphia.......	771	From New-Orleans.......	69
From Washington.......	65	From Portland............	160

Total...2,236

The domestic trade by sailing vessels with Southern ports having been much interrupted, no record has been kept.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



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ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician,
No. 66½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA!

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,

BUT

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully. J. H. TURNER.
No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Respected Sir:* I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,
J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per Bottle—half dozen.. $5
Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen.................... $4

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calcerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women,* or *Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience. AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Properties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
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GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.